FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran

President Reagan should mourn the "disgrace" he has suffered over U.S. attempts to establish relations with Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni declared in a 20 November speech broadcast by Tehran radio. Khomeyni said the affair has caused a "big explosion" in the "Black House," and he spoke of "contradictions" and "anxiety" reflected in Reagan's remarks on the issue. However, he expressed concern that there are in Iran "certain individuals" who are providing support for Reagan by criticizing their own officials and seeking to create disunity. Khomeyni mentioned in this regard certain Majlis deputies whose remarks were "harsher" than those of Israel or the "palace-dwellers." He called for an end to such remarks, telling those responsible that they should not "break the heart" of officials and that they should not "set up radicals and reactionaries." In a shorter report on his speech, Tehran radio noted that Khomeyni was addressing a number of Majlis deputies who have "raised certain issues" regarding Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Earlier, the Soviet ambassador conveyed a written message on issues of mutual concern to Velayati, IRNA reported. In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry official and the Iranian envoy agreed on a date for Velayati's visit, according to Tehran radio.

Lebanon

Camps War — Beirut radio reported that contacts would continue in Damascus 20 November in an attempt to resolve the Amal-Palestinian fighting in Lebanon, adding that leaders of the Amal Movement, Progressive Socialist Party, and the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) would participate in meetings under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The radio cited a PNSF spokesman's statement that the PNSF has instructed its men in the camps and the mountain area to exercise self-restraint and avoid exacerbating the situation. PNSF leaders also discussed the camps war during talks in Damascus with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, Tehran radio noted, adding that the latter called for a quick end to the Lebanese-Palestinian clashes. PNSF official Colonel Sa'id Musa endorsed Sheykholeslam's view and also expressed the PNSF's full support for Iran in the war against Iraq, the radio said. Sheykholeslam subsequently arrived in Beirut, according to an Iranian Embassy announcement cited by Beirut radio.

An Amal spokesman stated that 1 person was killed and 18 were wounded in fighting around the Burj al-Barajinah camp 19 November, according to Voice of Lebanon. A PNSF source said eight Palestinians were wounded inside the camp, the radio added. Beirut radio reported a resumption of Amal-palestinian clashes in the Al-Rashidiyah area, near Tyre.

Israeli Activities — The IDF spokesman confirmed that Israel intercepted two Fatah boats off the Lebanese coast over the weekend, according to Jerusalem radio. Three IDF soldiers were wounded by mortar fire in southern Lebanon 19 November, the radio disclosed.

Economic Crisis — A Lebanese Front statement cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon urged Prime Minister Rashid Karami to convene a cabinet meeting immediately in order to tackle the current economic collapse in Lebanon. Noting the sharp decline in the value of the Lebanese pound, the statement said Karami bears "full responsibility for the starvation of the people."

Syria

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm denounced "addicts of futile consumption" in a speech to the trade unions conference reported by Damascus radio, adding that the authorities are taking action against "parasites, monopolists, and tamperers with the people's interests." He claimed that there is a close relationship between "foreign plots" and the activities of a "minority of brokers" who are monopolizing goods and creating economic problems.

Israel

Jerusalem Arrests — Jerusalem police arrested five KAKH members suspected of planning recent riots and disturbances in the city, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that those arrested include "prominent" figures in KAKH.

Vanunu Affair — A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Israel has nothing more to tell Britain concerning Mordekhay Vanunu's disappearance from London and reappearance in an Israeli jail, *The Jerusalem Post* disclosed 20 November. The spokesman retracted his earlier statement that Israel would be prepared to provide Britain with more information on the matter.

Sudan

Following an "extremely important" meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Sudanese State Council member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin said a "new page" was opened in Egyptian-Sudanese relations and disclosed that Mubarak accepted an invitation to visit Sudan "as soon as possible," MENA reported.

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted at a press conference reported by MENA that Sudan has stabilized its economic and political situation. Noting the military's success in regaining the

initiative in the south and in reopening and securing airports, roads and waterways, Al-Mahdi expressed optimism that problems in the troubled region can be solved peacefully through negotiations. Meanwhile, a rebel spokesman cited by the clandestine SPLA radio denied that the Khartoum government has recaptured control of rebel-occupied areas.

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Agenda of Upcoming Baghdad PLO Meeting Reported

LD191153 Kuwait KUNA in English 0946 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, Nov 19 (KUNA) — The Palestinian leadership will hold a meeting soon in the Iraqi capital for talks on latest efforts to reconcile Palestinian commando factions, according to a senior Palestinian source here Wednesday. The sources told KUNA that the PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, will table during the meeting a report on outcome of his recent tour of a number of Arab capitals and the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon. The report will further tackle the leadership's stance toward the expected meeting for Palestinian movements in Aden that will prepare for an expanded meeting grouping all PLO movements, they noted.

The sources pointed out that Deputy General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces Khalil al-Wazir will leave today for Moscow on a mission dealing with current inter-Palestinian dialogues. Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah and his assistant Yasir Abed Rabo [name as received] are currently in Moscow for the same purpose.

'Arafat Urges Groups To Hold PNC Session

JN191645 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Aden — *Al-Ittihad* — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reiterated his call to all Palestinian organizations to endorse the Prague statement so "we can convene our PNC session." In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ittihad* before leaving Aden for Sanaa yesterday, he said all Palestinian organizations, including those who do and those who do not want to attend the PNC session, have the right to know the date of the session, pointing out the session will be held as soon as the Palestinian dialogue ends.

'Arafat denied the possibility of moving the PLO headquarters from Tunis, affirming it is still in Tunis. He said only the PLO's military groups have been moved, adding that moving the PLO's military presence from Tunis was at the PLO's initiative and that these groups were moved to several Arab countries; namely, Algeria, the YAR, the PDRY, Iraq, and Sudan.

Regarding the Islamic Good Officees Committee's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war, 'Arafat expressed regret because the committee did not reach any agreement during its recent meeting on deciding to use Islamic forces for a disengagment between Iraq and Iran. He added the committee has agreed that its chairman will try his best to achieve a breakthrough before the forthcoming Islamic summit meeting in Kuwait.

Regarding the outcome of his talks with PDRY officials, 'Arafat said: We consider Palestine the third part of Yemen and use this slogan in our relations with the two parts of Yemen. He also denied reports about mediating between former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the present leadership in the PDRY. He said: I do not interfere in such matters, although I wish further success for our brothers in the PDRY.

'Arafat arrived in Sanaa from Aden yesterday after a 3-day visit to the PDRY. In Sanaa, he met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to discuss several issues of common interest as well as the current Arab situation.

Habash, Al-Wazir Reportedly Met in July

JN191924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Well-informed sources in Prague said several meetings were held between PFLP Secretary General George Habash and Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] between 17 and 19 July. The sources said that during their meetings they reviewed the developments and threats endangering the Palestinian question in light of what is happening in Lebanon and the occupied territory and the efforts to achieve unity among Palestinian actions. It was also agreed to continue such bilateral meetings. Another meeting between George Habash and Abu Jihad will be held in Moscow within the next 48 hours, according to the Palestinian sources.

PNSF Makes Efforts To Solve Camps Issue

JN191952 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Louis Faris Dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, official spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], has said the PNSF leadership held an expanded meeting this afternoon to discuss the situation in Lebanon's Palestinian camps. The PNSF leadership has contacted Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to this effect.

The PNSF leadership has learned that some Lebanese leaders, including Walid Junblatt and George Hawi, left for Beirut. These Lebanese leaders will return to Damascus tomorrow to resume contacts. 'Abd al-Majid added: The PNSF has made a number of decisions. The PNSF has instructed all its positions in the camps and the mountain to practice self-restraint and to halt escalation in the war. The PNSF has also called for an expanded meeting to be held tomorrow to be attended by all PNSF factions and other factions stationed in Damascus, including the DFLP, the Communist Party, the Revolutionary Council, and a number of independent Palestinian figures, to discuss the camps issue so as to shoulder their responsibilities vis-a-vis the situation. The PNSF also discussed the issue of the displaced people of the Tyre area. Approximately 12,000 displaced people have arrived in Sidon.

'Abd al-Majid added that the PNSF has held contacts with Hoseyn Shaykh ol-Eslam, Iranian assistant foreign minister for political affairs. A delegation led by [former PNC Speaker] Khalid al-Fahum met with the Iranian official who showed readiness to exert efforts to reach a cease-fire agreement.

Our radio has also learned that Lebanese nationalist leaders held a series of peripheral contacts. Eng 'Aqil Qansuh in particular took part in these contacts. Qansuh is still in Damascus mon-

itoring developments in coordination with Syria. Another meeting was held in which 'Ali 'Id, secretary general of the Arab Democratic Party took part, as well as the Fatah Movement-the Revolutionary Council, the grouping of popular leagues and committees in Lebanon, and Najah Qaz'un.

In a statement to our radio, 'Ali 'Id said: The talks revolved around a number of suggestions to stop the bloodshed in the camps and to prevent the expansion of this bloodshed to other places in Lebanon where Palestinians are located. 'Id expected further meetings to prevent this, especially after reaching a new agreement among the PNSF, the Lebanese nationalist parties, and the Amal Movement.

PDRY

DFLP's Rabbuh Arrives For Discussions With YSP

EA191238 Aden ANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Aden, 18 Nov (ANA) — Comrade Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the DFLP's Central Committee, today arrived in Aden on a visit to our country that will last several days in response to an invitation from the YSP.

In a statement to ANA, he said his visit comes within the framework of consolidating the brotherly and joint militant relations between the front and the YSP. He said his discussions would deal with the Palestinian Arab situation and common problems of the front and party, especially those related to the progress of Palestinian national unity between the Moscow meeting and the Prague agreement. These laid a firm foundation for a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue, which would be a prelude to the holding of a new Palestine National Council to discuss unification. He explained that he would discuss with the YSP leaders the sisterly Algerian agreement to host an enlarged Palestinian national meeting, and the importance of creating the conditions for the political and organizational success of this meeting.

He said his discussions would also deal with the circumstances prevailing in the occupied areas and the new Zionist campaign against the Palestinian people, including acts of terrorism, administrative detention, and deportation. In this respect, he praised the attitude of the PDRY and YSP, which calls for an end to acts of aggression against the Palestinian Arab people's camps in Lebanon and for the safeguarding of the Lebanese-Palestinian national alliance at a time when the nationalist organizations, especially sisterly Syria, are exposed to British and U.S. ampaigns of pressure and provocation.

He commended the role of the YSP and its principled attitude shown in its support for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and all issues related to the liberation and progress of the Arab homeland.

At the end of his statement, he appreciated the achievements of the YSP in restoring normal life to the country and for resuming the process of construction and progress in various fields.

Comrade Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Higher Committee for Party Control, and Comrade Tariq Abu Ziyad, the front's representative in Aden, met him at the airport.

Polish Official Discusses Fishing Cooperation

EA191731 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Relations between the PDRY and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] were discussed at a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Fisheries building between Brother Salim Muhammad Jubran, member of the Central Committee and minister of fisheries, and Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), Polish deputy minister of foreign trade.

At the meeting, Brother Jubran gave a detailed explanation of the nature and activities of the ministry in exploiting fish resources, efforts to develop fishing cooperatives, and the building of fishing boats.

For his part, the comrade deputy minister of foreign trade expressed Poland's desire to develop cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing. The meeting was attended by the PPR's nonresident ambassador to Aden.

Brother Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the Central Committee and minister for installations and housing, also met in his office this morning Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), Polish deputy minister of foreign trade, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting, they discussed aspects of cooperation in the fields of construction and housing and ways of developing them, and also the development of relations between the two friendly countries.

Trade Agreement Minutes Signed

EA191744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The minutes of an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between the PDRY and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] were signed this morning at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply building. The minutes relate to the strengthening of trade relations. They also include an invitation to our country to participate in the Poznan International Fair to be held in People's Poland next (?July).

Brother Muhammad Salim al-Jufri, deputy minister of industry, trade and supply, signed the protocol on behalf of Yemen, while Comrade (Vitlav Simsak), PPR deputy minister of foreign trade, signed on behalf of Poland. Following the signing, Brother Al-Jufri stressed the party's and state's eagerness to strengthen and develop relations between the two friendly countries. He also emphasized that the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply and its establishments will strive to implement the clauses of the minutes in the interests of the two countries. On his part, Comrade (Vitlav Simsak) expressed his confidence that bilateral relations will develop in the future.

UAE

Funding for Investment in Budget Detailed

JN191708 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 18 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Abu Dhabi — About 595 million dirhams have been allocated to the investment program in the 1986 budget, of which 349.8 million dirhams are allocated for projects relating to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, 200 million dirhams are for projects relating to other ministries, 30 million dirhams are allocated to loans for the agricultural and fisheries sector and for subsidies, and only 15 million dirhams have been allocated for new projects.

Funds for projects implemented with the knowledge of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing have been allocated as follows:

The Protocol and Hospitality Department: 72,000 dirhams.

The Prime Minister's Office: 31,000 dirhams.

The UAE Federal National Council: 20 million dirhams.

The Auditing Department: 155,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Interior: 600,000 dirhams.

The ministry of Justice: 36 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Finance and Industry: 4 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 770,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf: 10.3 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Information and Culture: 1 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Education: 75 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Health: 120.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing: 88.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Communications: 21.9 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: 3.5 million dirhams.

Funds for projects implemented with the knowledge of other ministries have been allocated as follows:

The Ministry of Interior: 61.3 million dirhams.

The State Security Service: 20 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources: 900,000 dirhams.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 30 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Information and Culture: 6.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Health: 2.5 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Electricity and Water: 61.2 million dirhams.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: 1.8 million dirhams.

Funds allocated to loans for the agricultural and fisheries sector and for subsidies totalled 30 million dirhams. Some 15 million dirhams have been allocated to new projects, of which 10 million are for Communications Ministry projects and 5 million dirhams are for Information and Culture Ministry projects.

YAR

Cabinet Condemns U.S. Arms Supplies to Iran

JN191750 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The cabinet held an ordinary meeting at 0900 today under the chairmanship of 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress. At the beginning of the meeting, the cabinet reviewed the latest Arab and international developments and the Iraq-Iran war. The cabinet studied and analyzed at length the action takenby the United States to supply Iran with weapons and military hardwar. This action reveals a regrettable stand and a serious desire [iradah khatirah], on the part of a superpower, for the Iraq-Iran war to continue and worsen, by supporting the Iranian side that rejects all Islamic and international efforts to end the war and establish peace.

The cabinet believes the U.S. Administration's action basically contradicts the declared policy of the United States on peace, particularly as Iraq has responded to all efforts to bring about peace.

The YAR Government emphasizes that the U.S. Administration, which represents a superpower, should have sought and made serious and sincere efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and to serve world peace and security.

The cabinet affirmed the YAR's principled and consistent stand on the Iraq-Iran war, its condemnation of the continuation of the war, and its support for the fraternal Iraqi people in defending their territory and national sovereignty.

The cabinet appealed to the Arab and Muslim world to adopt an urgent and decisive stand to completely end this losing war that poses a great threat to the region, to the Arab and Muslim presence, and to world security and stability.

The cabinet then discussed the topics on its agenda and made several decisions. It approved a bill on the reorganization of the general command of the Armed Forces in response to the great achievements of our Armed Forces in various fields. The cabinet referred the bill to the People's Constituent Assembly so that the constitutional measures can be completed.

Salih Receives Messages From Iraq, Saudi Arabia

JN191940 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Shaykh 'Ali ibn Musallam, adviser in the Saudi Royal Court, at his office at 1800 today. The Saudi adviser conveyed a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd

al-'Aziz to the YAR president on bilateral relations and issues of interest to both brotherly countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab Jubari, member of the Advisory Council, mayor of Sanaa, and memebr of the Standing Committee, and 'Ali al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador in Sanaa.

On another level, Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received Brother Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at his office at the genral command this morning. The Iraqi minister conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to the YAR president on bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, on Arab and international developments, and on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war .

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Fadil 'Abd al-Ghafur, chairman of the Arab Department of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry; and Brother 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

IMF Team Satisfied With Monetary Policy

JN191847 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The third round of talks between a YAR Delegation led by Eng Muhammad al-Junyad, governor of the Yemeni Central Bank, and an IMF team led by Dr Karim al-Nashashibi, head of the IMF delegation, was held at the Central Bank this morning. The two sides conducted a comprehensive review of the monetary and development situation, the various measures and policies adopted, and the performance of the monetary system in general. They also reviewed developments in the balance of payments, the results of policies in the monetary field, and the impact of these policies on the balance of payments.

The IMF team expressed satisfaction with the excellent and tangible achievements in the monetary field and the excellent results anticipated in the next phase. The talks were attended by 'Ali al-Nusayf, director general of the Central Bank, Central Bank specialists, the under secretaries of the Ministry of Finance, and a number of officials from the Central Planning Department.

Lutfi, Sidqi Meet Sudanese State Council Member

NC191324 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Consultative Council Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi received at his office this morning Sudanese State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin. The Sudanese ambassador to Cairo also attended the meeting, at which bilateral relations between Egypt and Sudan were reviewed. Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah and his accompanying delegation at his office at noon today. The officials discussed bolstering relations between the two brotherly countries, particularly in the commercial, information, education, and cultural fields.

Mubarak To Visit Sudan 'As Soon As Possible'

NC192207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin has declared that a new page has been turned in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Yasin, who is currently on a visit to Egypt, said in a statement to be published in *Al-Ahram's* Thursday edition that his meeting with President Husni Mubarak was extremely important. President Mubarak has accepted an invitation to visit Sudan and promised to pay the visit as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Agenda for Mubarak-Husayn Meeting Detailed

NC192148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — A responsible Jordanian source has said that the meeting that President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will hold in Cairo soon will deal with the latest developments in the regional situation in light of King Husayn's recent contacts with various Arab and foreign leaders. In a statement published by *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* in Thursday's editions, the source said that the meeting will also deal with the results of contacts that have taken place to date on the convocation of an international peace conference, developments in the Gulf war, and the U.S. supply of arms to Iran.

Mubarak To Visit Baghdad 'This Coming Week'

NC201002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] According to press sources, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will visit Baghdad this coming week in response to an invitation from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Mubarak Receives Message from Mengistu

NC191704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message today from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. The message was given to the Egyptian foreign minister by Ethiopian Ambassador to Cairo Betru Kidane-Mariam. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has announced that the message is part of ongoing Egyptian-Ethiopian consultations and coordination, particularly with regard to vital issues affecting the African continent. This message, he added, falls within the framework of efforts being made to develop relations and bolster cooperation between the two countries.

Solution to Military Debt Problem 'Very Close'

NC191829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Nov (MENA) — U.S. Vice President George Bush received Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today. Their talks dealt with Egypt's request that the burden of Egypt's military debts to the United States be eased.

A responsible diplomatic source said after the meeting that the Egyptians and Americans are very close to reaching an acceptable solution to the debt problem discussed at the meeting. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah reviewed the present status of the search for a peaceful solution to the Middle East Problem, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in northern Africa.

The U.S. vice president explained the true situation as regards the U.S.-Iranian contacts, emphasizing the sincerity of the U.S. desire to see the war between Iraq and Iran brought to an end.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf Al-Ridi and by Egyptian Military Attache Major General Mustafa 'Id. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah then met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. That meeting was also attended by the Egyptian ambassador in Washington and the Egyptian military attache. [passage omitted]

Police Arrest 55 Fundamentalists in Asyut

NC200736 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER has quoted security sources in the Egyptian city of Asyut as saying that Egyptian police yesterday arrested 55 Islamic extremist students, including several women, in the city.

In a report from Asyut, REUTER has confirmed that police patrols roam the city streets during the night while anti-riot police squads, armed with machineguns, take positions around the city's mosques and churches. These measures follow recent increased power among extremist groups. The agency quoted Egyptian police sources as saying that Islamic fundamentalists, who demand that Egypt apply only Islamic law in the country, are moving into Asyut from neighboring areas, as the sources put it. REUTER has said security measures have been stepped up since last month's clashes between extremist demonstrators and police forces, which left two persons dead. The agency added that the sight of foot patrols and trucks carrying armed policemen around during the night has become common in the city. The agency quoted a fundamentalist as saying: We will strengthen

our present position and then gradually move to other cities, and Islam will ultimately triumph.

Military Refused To Sell Weapons To Iran

JN192032 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Cairo — *Al-Ittihad* — Military sources in Cairo have affirmed that Egypt has twice refused to sell weapons to Iran through arms dealers and some U.S. companies that market Egyptian weapons. These sources said that some arms dealers expressed their desire to the Arab Industrialization Organization in 1985 to market and purchase some of the organization's products, such as ammunition, helicopters, and artillery rockets. Affirming its readiness to sell such weapons, the organization said that it could not sign contracts and that the Defense Ministry was the only one that could sell Egyptian weapons.

The Egyptian arms sales representative, a colonel, refused from the beginning to sell Egyptian arms through arms dealers, telling them that sales of Egyptian arms required government knowledge of who was getting the arms and that Egypt signed contracts directly with the countries that wanted to purchase the weapons. He also told them that Egypt refused to sell weapons to Iran.

In April 1986 some arms companies' representatives expressed the desire to purchase Egyptian weapons for some disputing factions in Lebanon, but Egypt rejected the request. This time the arms dealers suggested that Iran obtain Egyptian weapons from some U.S. companies which marketed the weapons at prices and conditions set by Egypt, but Egypt refused to discuss the matter.

President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah have affirmed several times that Egypt refuses to be an arms merchant and that it would refuse to sell its weapons to some countries even if this would help improve the Egyptian economy. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM Speculates on Future U.S., Iranian Ties

NC200623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has expressed surprise at the justification given by the United States for its supply of arms to Iran; that is, to encourage Iranian moderates. The paper asks: Isn't it considered an adventure [words indistinct] moderate Arabs, whether Iraqis or otherwise? In an editorial to be published in Thursday's edition, *Al-Ahram* says this great distinction actually explains the general American view of Arabs and testifies to the standard Washington has set for itself in dealing with them.

The paper refers in this regard to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement that the secret arms deal to Iran was liable to make relations between Washington and the Arabs more difficult. The paper says this statement implies a note of apology, but will this be the only concern the Arabs will receive from the United States? *Al-Ahram* expresses fear that this could be a matter of President Reagan's meting out roles among his officials — one role being to hold secret contacts to satisfy the Iranians, and another to express public opposition to satisfy the Arabs.

Al-Ahram says that contradictions in statements by U.S. officials regarding the secret contacts with Iran do not mean that these contacts will not continue. Their suspension now due to unexpected publicity perhaps provides a chance to pause, catch their breath, and resume these contacts with greater enthusiasm.

Paper Criticizes Israeli 'Revenge' Against Arabs

JN191036 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 17 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Clashes in the Occupied Territory"]

[Text] Day after day clashes in the occupied Arab territories escalate in a manner that makes it possible for us to say that these clashes have not stopped for a single day even under the best conditions.

The Israeli occupation forces react to the skirmishes and popular uprisings of those who own the land with the same level of violence. These Israeli forces always resort to what they term acts of revenge and retaliation as if we were still living in the darkness of the middle ages.

Armed and peaceful resistance in any occupied territory will stop only when all forms of military, economic, and political occupation are terminated. These are headed by military occupation in particular. Israel can avoid the legitimate acts of violence in the occupied territory by responding to the peace calls from all parts of the world. However, adhering to outmoded utterances such as "the land of Israel" disrupts the peace efforts and opposes the desire of all world peoples.

Violence in the occupied Arab territories is not carried out by one side. Historically and actually, Israel's acts of violence against the Palestinian people began a long time ago and with now are continuing without interruption. Thus, the violence the Palestinian people are practicing in Palestine cannot in itself be labelled action, it is, in most cases if not all, a reaction to the Israeli violence. The solution does not lie only in listening to the voice of logic, but also in equal power between the oppressed peoples and the oppressors at the same time.

AL-AKHBAR: Libyan Occupation of Chad 'Oppressive'

NC190906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* has emphasized that the Libyan regime's mistakes have grown to the extent that they must no longer be overlooked. The paper adds that if we appeal to the legitimate regime in Chad, led by Hissein Habre, to come to the rescue of the Chadian people in the north and disregard any past differences, we must also appeal to the Arab and Islamic states and the international community to adopt a strong position in support of the Chadian people, who are crying out over the injustice practiced by the Libyan occupation forces.

In its commentary today, the paper notes Libya's name's disappearing from reports on terrorist operations since the violent bombardment of Tripoli and Banghazi by U.S. planes last April, speculating that Libyan violence and Al-Qadhdhafi's reckless policies are now intensifying in Chad instead of Europe or America. Does Al-Qadhdhafi find no one to deter him?

The paper then notes how the media has ignored the serious situation in Chad and reports from Ndjamena which confirm that the Libyan occupation forces have carried out massacres north of Chad after arresting Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Unity Government and leader of the rebel forces opposed to Chad's legitimate President Hissein Habre.

The paper adds that amid the terror to which Oueddei has been subjected, the Libyan regime led by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has demonstrated its fumbling and Al-Qadhdhafi's foolishness. Al-Qadhdhafi sent some of his troops to bring Oueddei to a meeting, and when Oueddei refused, Al-Qadhdhafi's men opened fire, leaving him seriously wounded. Thus the life of Oueddei, who was once one of Al-Qadhdhafi's most dedicated allies, is now in danger. The paper points out that what is more important than the life of Oueddei is the tragedy the north Chadians must endure due to presence of the Libyan forces. The paper expresses astonishment at the fact that Libya has become a power occupying land that is not hers and trying to tighten its grip on unarmed citizens.

In conclusion, the paper notes that the Libyan people, who are suffering within Libya, reject these oppressive policies pursued by Al-Qadhdhafi, who is spending Libyan money on these policies and other adventures while the people face a difficult economic situation.

Libyan Revolutionary Committees Urged to Revolt
NC190459 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Unattributed commentary from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Excerpts] To those driven by the flame of true nationalism; to the advocates of genuine democracy; to the patriotic opposition members of the so-called revolutionary committees:

May peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

There has been much talk about the so-called revolutionary committees and their practices over the past few years. Many have deprecated these committees. Their criticism is a reflection of the intentional and systematic defamation of the members of these committees. Those who castigate revolutionary committees are seemingly oblivious to the fact that, despite the circumstances under which these committees were formed and despite their planned objectives, only a small number of their members can be deluded by Al-Qadhdhafi's ringing rhetoric. The rest, however, are true Libyans, with enough of a conscience to feel the tragedy of our people.

Brothers in the so-called revolutionary committees, you who care for your country, it is to you whom we address ourselves, to make you feel part of us and a major participant in our cause. [passage omitted]

We know your true and noble character, and we are confident that a madman like Al-Qadhdhafi cannot change you. Al-Qadhdhafi is always trying to implicate and blackmail you. He is always eager to make you feel that your destiny is bound to his. For example, at the third session of the so-called revolutionary committees, held in Darnah in 1980, Al-Qadhdhafi said: The Libyan opposition is not after me, as such; it is after you, the members of the revolutionary committees.

If you ponder this statement, you will see how perturbed he is. He knows that the national opposition will win in the end. This is why he is trying to involve as many of you as possible, in order to share the blame.

However, having contacted some of your brothers within the so called revolutionary committees, and having received the inside information they provided, we are more confident than ever that the members of the so-called revolutionary committees are perfectly aware of Al-Qadhdhafi's personality and of his intentions in Libya. You have seen how some of your brothers Libyans have been unjustly accused, framed, and then tortured or executed by fire squads or by hanging. [passage omitted]

It is your duty to make up for lost time and to prepare for what is to come. You have to urge the undecided among you to make up their minds, so that all of us may be active rather than passive.

We know that many of you found themselves engulfed by the system against their own wills. However, we feel that you are as entitled to fight Al-Qadhdhafi as are other Libyans; actually more so, since you are one of the most potent sectors of Libyan society and therefore the most capable of overthrowing Al-Qadhdhafi.

Initially, we will not ask you to do more than to provide cover for your brother strugglers in the country. Give them a helping hand. Continue to gather arms and weapons. Stay on Al-Qadhdhafi's tracks. Keep an eye on the corrupt pillars of his regime. Pinpoint the lousy opportunists among your ranks in the so-called revolutionary committees. Continue to do this until everything is ready and the zero hour arrives.

Before concluding, we would like to remark that this is not meant to be part of some psychological warfare campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. Rather, this is part of our true and dedicated efforts to create national organizations within the so-called revolutionary committees and to move them in the right direction, so that they will act in tandem with similar arrangements taking place elsewhere, as part of a systematic and precise program to overthrow a regime of hypocrisy and charlatanism and to make Al-Qadhdhafi drink from the glass that he has been fixing for others. [passage omitted]

Ghali on Events Since Al-Sadat Jerusalem Visit

NC191706 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has asserted once again that Egypt always abides by its Arab commitments and its pan-Arab positions in favor of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. In a statement he made today on the 9th anniversary of the late president Anwar al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Dr Ghali said: We have achieved much in the last 9 years, but the road to comprehensive peace is still long and full of obstacles and difficulties.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the peace process continues and that Egypt, under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, spares no effort in its work to achieve a just and comprehensive peace. It will not hesitate to offer sacrifices in support of the Arab nation. He said Egypt is seeking a just peace based on the restoration of the Palestinian people's full legitimate rights and on the return of all Arab lands occupied since June 1967, without exception. Dr Ghali said: Nine years after the visit, we can say that Egyptian diplomacy has taken the field and has succeeded in regaining the Sinai without yielding any rights or destroying any hopes. He affirmed that the peace initiative would not have existed had it not been for the Egyptian people's courage, strong determination, and self-confidence.

Mubarak Receives Message from Canada's Mulroney

NC191340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message today from Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The message was handed to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during a meeting he had today with Canadian Ambassador in Cairo Mark Byjon. During the meeting, ways of bolstering cooperation in various fields, as well as current developments in the Middle East region, were discussed.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Saudi Arabia, YAR

JN191827 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and President Saddam Husayn's envoy, returned to Baghdad this evening after visits to Saudi Arabia and the YAR. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed two messages from President Saddam Husayn to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

PRC Minister Arrives, Meets Irrigation Minister

JN191214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov (INA) — Iraqi-PRC talks on promoting bilateral cooperation in irrigation began here today. The talks aim to expand bilateral cooperation and the exchange of expertise on irrigation projects and land reclamation.

The Iraqi side to the talks was led by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, and the PRC side was led by Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, who arrived here earlier today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,445

JN191740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,445 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant troops have continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors as follows:

1. The hawks of our heroic Air Force carried out 84 combat missions against the despicable Khomeyniites' positions and headquarters opposite our operational sectors, destroying the rogues' concentrations, some weapons, and a number of caravans, vehicles, and equipment. After carrying out these heroic missions, our brave hawks returned safely to their bases with God's protection and in his care.

2. To inflict further losses on the criminal Khomeyniites in men, weapons, and materiel, our heroic artillery opened fire from various positions on the enemy positions opposite the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah yesterday, destroying and damaging these positions and their weapons. A state of confusion prevailed in the enemy ranks as a result of its losses. Our units in the same sector also killed seven enemy personnel, wounded two others, damaged a shovel [preceding word in English] after setting it on fire, destroyed an observation post and killed its occupants, and destroyed two infantry positions, one machine gun, and one ammunition dump.

3. The VII Army Corps soldiers dealt effective blows to selected targets in the enemy positions and were able to destroy a number of them and their weapons, as well as one machine gun and a number of firing positions.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, one firing position was destroyed and its occupants killed, and two infantry positions were also destroyed.

5. To free themselves from the charlatans ruling Iran, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our frontline units on the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The forces of the clique of charlatans and jugglers shelled the Basra area and the Badrah and Mandali Districts with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling wounded civilians and damaged their property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 November 1986

AP Interviews Al-Rifa'i on U.S.-Iran Contacts

JN191857 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has said that the U.S. arms shipments to Iran differ from the U.S. declared position. Al-Rifa'i added: They also counter our efforts in contacts with friendly and other countries to prevent supplying Iran with arms. In an interview with AP, the prime minister added that supplying Iran with arms is regrettable regardless of the reasons and that this also harms U.S. credibility in the Middle East. The prime minister said it is now up to the United States to exert serious and sincere efforts to reduce the harm caused by this step.

Army Commander Meets Italian Chief of Staff

JN191539 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 19 Nov (PETRA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, received Italian Chief os Staff General Ricardo Janero at the General Command is evening. Upon his arrival, the guest was accorded an official welcome. Later, commander in chief of the Armed Forces met with Gen Ricardo Janero at his office in the General Command in the presence of the chief of staff, the Italian ambassador, and members of the delegation accompanying the guest.

The Italian chief of staff received a military briefing on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces and their duties in the presence of a number of aides and the inspector general of the Armed Forces. The Italian chief of staff arrived in Amman today on an official visit to Jordan of several days. During the visit, he will meet with high-ranking officials and visit military and historical sites in the Kingdom.

Italian Defence Minister Spadolini Departs

JN191324 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and the accompanying delegation left Amman today after concluding a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he met with King Husayn and a number of senior officials. Upon departure he was seen off by Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the chief of staff; the chief of staff assistant for operations and training; the general inspector of the Armed Forces; The Air Force commander; the Italian ambassador; and the Italian military attache in Amman.

Lebanese Front Blames Karami For Economic Crisis

NC191336 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] During a meeting today, attended by Dr Victor Qasir, minister of industry, trade, economy, and oil, the Lebanese Front held Prime Minister Rashid Karami responsible for the deterioration of the economic and political situation in the country, stressing that it will spare no effort in helping the citizens.

The Front released a statement stressing that the continuation of the present situation is no longer acceptable or tolerable. Therefore, the Front states that the policy of boycotting the regime is an aspect of the policy of partitioning the country, pursued since 1969. What kind of political logic is this, which allows all economic and public utilities to become paralyzed and which prevents the Cabinet from meeting to deal with recent economic conditions? It is a logic of wholesale suicide and political hysteria which is being practiced by the prime minister and some of his Cabinet.

The Lebanese Front noted the sharp decline in the exchange rate of the Lebanese pound, affirming that serious treatments of the economic situation should begin with a meeting of the Cabinet, which should adopt decisions to stop the current, downward spiral. Any laxity in this respect must be considered part of the plot, it said.

The Lebanese Front asserts that Prime Minister Rashid Karami, willingly or unwillingly, bears full responsibility for the starvation of the people. He has been obstructing the regime, paralyzing the work of the government, and pursuing a negative policy that directly affects the Lebanese in the north, south, Al-Biqa', Beirut, and the mountain.

Thus, the Lebanese Front believes that the economic crisis is essentially a political crisis, and hence its solution is political, based on the following steps:

1. The Cabinet should convene immediately, giving top priority to the economic and social situation to correct the current economic collapse.

2. Should Prime Minister Karami refuse to convene a Cabinet meeting, the Front would invite the Chamber of Deputies, in its capacity as guardian of the people's interests, to act at this historic time and assume its full responsibility.

3. Should the Chamber of Deputies hold back or be prevented from performing its tasks, the Front would call on the ministers to resign, to bring down the incapacitated Cabinet.

4. The Front calls upon all leaders, political parties, and citizens to act at all levels, because if the people become hungry they will show no mercy.

The statement adds: The Lebanese Front presents this solution to the current predicament. It is aware of the magnitude of the plot to which the homeland is being subjected and realizes that the current economic war is another aspect of the war declared on Lebanon in 1975.

If we have been able to confront the military and political war, we will confront the economic war with the same resolve and steadfastness, the statement continues. We will not give in to economic pressure from inside or outside the country, and we will not retreat, collapse, or surrender. It is our fate as a people to resist and endure so that we may survive. [passage omitted]

Shi'ite Magazine Threatens Islamic Grouping

NC200807 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The starvation war [Prime Minister] Karami is waging to please his Syrian masters in West Beirut has had security, political, and popular repercussions as well as affecting living conditions.

On the political level, Nabih Birri's Shi'ites have launched a campaign against the Sunnite leaders because of their stand on the boycott policy. Within this context, the *Al-Haqiqah* magazine continued its attack on the Islamic Grouping for the second day today, accusing the members of the grouping of playing the role of fifth columnists. The magazine, which is known to reflect the views of Minister Birri, spoke of the similarity between the statements issued by the Lebanese Front and the Islamic Grouping yesterday. *Al-Haqiqah* said the Islamic Grouping's statement aims to subvert the so-called nationalist areas from within by fomenting alarm, instigating the public, and causing confusion in the internal front.

The pro-Birri magazine accused the majority, if not all, of the Islamic Grouping members of having links with government departments and receiving payments from the Deuxieme Bureau. It threatened to reveal facts that prove these accusations. *Al-Haqiqah* concluded by openly threatening the members of hte Islamic Grouping, saying: The people know how to put an end to their activities.

Paqraduni on New Policy Towards Palestinians

NC191902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] At a weekly meeting regularly held by Ja'ja' and Karim Paqraduni [deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] with a number of journalists, Paqraduni was asked about the Lebanese Forces' stand and its views of the current stage. He replied: It is a difficult and critical stage. We must make efforts to face it squarely. He pointed, in this respect, to the importance of the Palestinian element that supports 'Arafat, the American and European campaigns, and Syria's involvement in the economic situation.

It was suggested to him that the Lebanese forces' relationship with the Palestinians is new, although it did not save the Christians, for the Palestinians occupied Christian villages in eastern Sidon in their struggle against the Amal Movement. This means it is always the Christians who are paying the price. He replied: This is another story. The Christians have paid and always will pay the price as long as they are scattered in various

areas. Had they been living in a single area, no one would have been able to confront them. [passage omitted]

A reporter asked: Does this mean that the return of the displaced is no longer in question, that you are convinced of this, that your policy will be based on this conviction, and that the Christians living outside the eastern area must gather in the eastern area? Paqraduni only said: We have to be realistic.

As for the Palestinian question, Paqraduni admitted that the Lebanese Forces are betting on 'Arafat. He said: As the doctor — a reference to Ja'ja' — has said, we were the first to open channels and deal with Syria. But today we are prepared to play any card, even that involving the Palestinians and Yasir 'Arafat, to hinder Syria's role in Lebanon. In this respect, Paqraduni referred to an understanding on this issue between the Lebanese Forces and Al-Jumayyil.

A reporter said: You waged a war and mobilized Christian youth to fight the Palestinians. But the Christians paid a dear price. And where before the Christians had good relations with everyone, they are now isolated in the eastern area. Meanwhile, you are asking them to accept your new policy toward the Palestinians. How do you justify this? Paqraduni replied: This is politics. One has to be able to accomodate himself to circumstances, and circumstances always change. [passage omitted]

Damascus Meetings To Resume After Consultations

NC200730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Meetings are expected to resume in Damascus today under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in an effort to resolve the issue of the camps. Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, as well as the leaders of the nationalist parties and representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF], will take part. The meetings were suspended yesterday to enable the participants to continue their consultations. So far they have succeeded in alleviating the tension resulting from the bombardment of the southern suburb from positions held by Palestinians in the mountain area.

It should be recalled that, as a result of the meetings being held on the sidelines, the atmosphere has been cleared and doors opened for a serious discussion of the camps issue.

Minister Walid Junblatt returned to Beirut yesterday and held a lengthy meeting with former minister Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib, member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. The discussions dealt with the outcome of the Damascus meetings. Minister Junblatt consulted with the PSP command on the mountain, and said it was necessary to exercise self-restraint so that the Damascus talks would continue. Junblatt went back to Damascus last night.

Meanwhile, PNSF leaders had a long meeting yesterday. The participants discussed the situation in the camps and got in touch with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. PNSF spokesman Khalid 'Abd al-Majid said that the organization had instructed its men in the camps and the mountain area to exercise self-restraint and avoid exacerbating the situation. The PNSF called a meeting for today to be attended by the various Palestinian factions.

Minister Birri contacted his office in Beirut to inquire about the security situation in and around Burj al-Barajinah camp. He instructed Amal personnel not to open fire except in self-defense. Sources close to Minister Nabih Birri said that, as far as the camps are concerned, nothing new has resulted from the meetings held in Damascus yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Amal Warns of Consequences

NC191750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Section issued a statement saying the gunmen in Burj al-Barajinah have received new instructions from their leaders outside Lebanon. These instructions order them to use shelling and sniper fire to keep the Beirut airport road closed and thereby cripple airport operations. They have also been instructed to continue their daily bombardment of economic and cultural establishments, as well as residential areas, to inflict heavy casualties.

Despite these activities, the Amal Movement constantly seeks to restore peace. At times Amal personnel are forced to return the fire of artillery emplacements located within the camp to fulfill their legitimate duty to defend the citizens. The Amal Movement is anxious to make this information available to the Lebanese and Muslim public, as well as to those who feign tears about the Palestinian cause and weapons. It seeks to warn them of the dangerous consequences that might arise if these attacks against our people in the southern suburb continue.

Currency 'Collapse' Due to 'Social Factors'

NC191149 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP) — As the Lebanese pound fell dramatically against major currencies and triggered near-panic in local financial markets, Edmond Na'im, governor of the Central Bank, said the currency crisis could be ended if communal faction fighting were stopped.

In an *Agence France-Presse* interview here Tuesday, Mr. Na'im said the present collapse of the Lebanese pound was due more to "psychological and social factors" than to underlying economic indicators.

As if to underscore his remarks, an unknown group fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the governor's sixth-floor central bank office Wednesday, injuring one person, according to an AFP reporter on the scene.

On Monday, a group calling itself the Black Lynxes-People's Forces, warned it would attack "monopolies, speculators and banks" if speculation continued against the Lebanese pound.

The currency has been under pressure for months, falling 40 per cent against the U.S. dollar at close of trading Tuesday and prompting currency dealers, traders and bankers into a scramble to change Lebanese pounds into dollars before rates plunged further.

Acknowledging the difficulties, Mr. Na'im said savers and investors would now doubtless move much of their capital into foreign currency and transfer some of it abroad.

But he said "hope for the currency" was not yet lost. The pound would bounce back up "once political peace and securioty" was re-established in Lebanon he said.

Mr. Na'im said speculation against the currency was the result of "hatred between certain members of the Lebanese community." He said recent statements by Christian and Moslem political leaders had scared bank depositors and served as a pretext for speculators to attack the currency.

Another measure which might underpin the pound, he suggested, was the conversion of about three billion dollars' worth of foreign currency deposits into local currency.

He also thought that Lebanese deposits abroad, which he valued at between 25 billion to 30 billion dollars, could be repatriated while a part of the national gold reserves could be pledged to meet foreign debts now totalling about 70 billion Lebanese pounds or one billion dollars.

Mr. Na'im said he was hopeful that something would soon trigger a rise in the Lebanese pound despite a host of negative economic conditions in the country.

These include: weak industrial production, insignificant investment, and lack of business confidence.

Observers say that among factors adding to gloom about Lebanon's future are the failure of recent efforts to implant a Syrian-backed security plan in Southern Lebanon, the growing power of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the withdrawal of Western political and financial support.

New Groups Threaten To 'Confront Speculators'

NC191837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A new group calling itself the Rebelling People's Organization [Munazzamat al-Sha'b al-Tha'ir] has joined other groups that have recently threatened to confront speculators and to strike against exploiters.

An anonymous caller, speaking on behalf of this organization, contacted Beirut radio at 1245 today and asked that the following statement be broadcast:

In the name of the people, justice, freedom, starving children, and humanity. We address ourseles to all officials in Lebanon; to parties; to highwaymen; to those who are withholding staples, water, bread, electricity, and gasoline; to those who seek to raise the dollar rate and fight against the Lebanese pound; to those who are tampering with the staples of the people; to those who are starving the people to death; to those who live in palaces and hold important posts; and to those who maintain bank secrecy. To all those we say that the people can no longer tolerate the current situation. The people are angry. They no longer have faith in humanity, for this word is now meaningless in Lebanon. Every citizen has become a time bomb, and it is long overdue for them to detonate in the faces of the oppressors. Woe to you if these bombs go off. You will be blown into bits and pieces and become food for animals. Woe to you from the people's wrath. Woe to you from the children.

The caller gave a deadline of 48 hours for the situation to be dealt with before the organization begins to strike. Following the announcement of its birth, the Eagles of the South Movement [Harakt Nusur al-Janub] released a second statement today that says: Let them confiscate our air, our water, and the light of our dark nights. But let everyone know we will not remain silent for long. A volcano of wrath will erupt and burn all who trade with the people's staples. The statement adds: We warn all capitalists who trade with the dollar to gain more profit that the limit has been reached. We will cut off the hands of anyone who trades in dollars. The results of our warning will appear shortly.

New Group Reads Communique

NC201158 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to belong to the Black Panthers Organization contacted our radio this morning. He then read the following communique that, he said, is number 2:

The Black Panthers Organization claims responsibility for the explosion at the Beirut and Arab Countries bank at 2200 yesterday. It stresses that there are a number of banks, establishments, and companies that are contributing to the current [economic] deterioration. They will be the target of explosions if they do not put an end to and find quick solutions for speculations and economic deterioration. The manipulation of the dollar rate must be stopped; those playing with the fate of the homeland and the citizens must be punished; and officials must share the daily burdens of the people. The organization also declares that these people — who gave birth to the national liberation resistance that succeeded in abrogating the 17 May accord, destroying and repelling the enemy and its agents, and (?terrorizing) the enemy by daily attacks on its positions — can defeat the internal enemy that deals with Israel against the people's [word indistinct), as well as those tampering with the people's livelihood and future. It also stresses that the people have the ability to cut them down to their actual size.

Israelis Reportedly Shell Southern Towns

NC191424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The towns of 'Arab Salim, Humin al-Fawqa, and Jarju' came under violent artillery fire from positions held by the occupation forces near these towns between 1100 and 1515

today. Kafra was subjected to an artillery barrage and 12.7-mm machinegun fire between 1430 and 1515. It has been reported that the towns suffered considerable damage and that a number of people were wounded. The roads leading to these towns have been closed.

Meanwhile, guarded calm now prevails along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines, interspersed with occasional sniper fire. The Amal Movement Central Military Bureau's Fifth Section reports the Lebanese Forces are preventing supply trucks from moving into West Beirut across the Al-Kafa'at crossing point.

Iranian Delegation Arrives for Celebrations
NC200646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has announced that an Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Jannati arrived in Beirut yesterday to share the Muslims' celebrations marking Islamic Unity Week and the consolidation of the Muslims' spirit of unity. The embassy stated that the delegation includes Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Hasan Ibrahimi; and a number of Foreign Ministry experts in political affairs.

Departing ROK Ambassador Denies Embassy Closure
NC191220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The ROK ambassador today visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to mark the end of his term of duty in Lebanon. During the meeting, the president and the ambassador exchanged views on the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations. The Korean envoy denied reports about the closure of the Korean Embassy in Beirut and expressed hope that the South Korean diplomat held hostage in Lebanon will soon be released.

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Al-Asad Receives Klibi, Algeria's Ibrahimi
JN181427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1315 today. Present were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Ibrahimi and Klibi this morning. Present were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hunayn Hatim, head of the Foreign Ministery's Arab Homeland Department; and Algerian Ambassador to Damascus Mubarak Djedri. Talks during the meeting dealt with current Arab developments and contacts under way to convene an Arab summit.

Ibrahimi, Klibi Depart
JN192110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, left Damascus today. They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Hunayn Hatim, head of the Arab Homeland Department of the Foreign Ministry; Hasib Ustuwani, chief of the Protocol Department; Mubarak Djebri, Algerian ambassador to Damascus; and Zuhayr 'Aqil, commissioner general of the main Arab boycott of Israel office.

Al-Asad Sends Message to Student Meeting in Prague
JN191835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Text" of message from President Hafiz al-Asad to a meeting of the International Union of Students in Prague on the union's 40th anniversary; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] I am pleased to address this message to your meeting as your union celebrates its 40th anniversary. I warmly congratulate the conferees, and I extend heartfelt congratulations to the International Union of Students [IUS] on its anniversary.

The values in which you believe and for which you struggle are the same values in which all other honest and peace-loving people in the world believe. They all participate in the struggle for world peace to spare mankind the woes of war, particularly nuclear war, and resist imperialism, Zionism, and plans for conspiracy and aggression against peoples and their liberation movements. They all participate in their solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who are struggling for freedom and social progress.

We in Syria highly value the IUS struggle for these lofty values and the principled and firm IUS support for our just causes and struggle to liberate the Arab territory occupied by Israel through invasion and aggression and to regain usurped Arab rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinmian Arab people to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent state in their homeland.

An end to aggression and the restoration of rights is the way to establish a just peace in our region. The IUS, which came out of the resistance to Nazism and facism in World War II, fully realizes the justice of our struggle. We are now resisting a neo-Nazism represented by racist Zionism and its embodiment, Israel. This neo-Nazism, with its crimes, evils, aggression, and expansionism, has surpassed Nazism and fascism, whose evils caused so much suffering in Europe.

You are undoubtedly aware of Zionist crimes and the terrorist actions and aggression it has committed and continues to commit in the Arab region. We are fully confident that our national and pan-Arab resistance will defeat this neo-Nazism just as the resistance of the peoples of Europe defeated Nazism and fascism in World War II.

Students in Syria have an important role to play on both the national and social levels through their organization, the National Union of Syrian Students, and through the Union of the Revolution's Youth. We have sought to ensure that the young generation is soundly brought up from the very beginning. We established the Vanguards organization for the young, who are fully cared for by the organization, so that they can face their academic life and their public life imbued with high morals, a patriotic spirit, and the noble qualities of mankind.

In Syria education in its primary stages is mandatory and education on all levels is democratic. The students' desire for military training courses has been fulfilled so that they can be trained at an early stage to participate in the defense of the homeland.

Syrian students work enthusiastically and sincerely to strengthen the ties of struggle that bind them with Arab and world student organizations. I am confident that their organization is an active member of the IUS.

Brothers and friends participating in the IUS meeting, I wish your meeting success. I reiterate my congratulations to the IUS on its 40th anniversary. In conclusion, allow me to seize this opportunity to extend our people's sincerest greetings and my personal greetings and our best wishes to the friend Comrade Gustave Husak under whose patronage you are meeting and to the friendly people of Czechoslovakia, in whose capital your seminar is being held. I send you my love and appreciation.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Prime Minster Al-Kasm Addresses GFTU Conference
JN192019 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The 21st conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions resumed its meetings today. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke at today's session. He said: It is an honor for me to be invited by the General Federation of Trade Unions

to speak with the representatives of the working class and the representatives of fraternal and friendly delegations to your conference. You are the builders of production, the contribtors, the protectors of the economy, the protectors of construction, and the protectors of our achievements. You have been and will always remain the builders of the society of progress and socialism.

Comrades, you have spoken about production and strategic balance with its economic, political, scientific, and military aspects and you have talked about the efforts being made to eliminate all forms of waste. You have talked about moves by agents, accountability, and wages and prices. That is, you have discussed all aspects of the economy and politics, topics which are interlinked and inseparable. There can be no politics without an economy and no economy without politics. There can be no steadfastness without production and production will be of no use if there are no restrictions.

I have said on numerous occasions that we can overcome transient difficulties with great ease and we can provide various services, but that will be at the expense of strategic matters connected with the long-term future of our economy. Indeed, what is the use of all that if our land and installations are under constant threat from the enemy whom we must confront on every front? What is the use of all that if our land, our lives, our independence, and our national identity are all threatened? We will sacrifice everything to repulse aggression and defend the homeland.

Al-Kasm continued: We realize strong steadfastness requires a strong economy. Hence the difficult equation: To survive we must have a strong army and we do have a strong army. On the other hand, we must continue our development efforts, for a strong army requires a sound economy. All this is taking place in a decisive and precise manner, except for another party which is trying to upset the equation: consumers and addicts of futile consumption which we inherited from the past. Our difficulties arise from the persistence of this habit which is shunned by enlightened people when they sense dangers threatening their homeland. There are those who believe they must get everything they want whatever the circumstances. However, this can only have repercussions on the material essential for industry, agriculture, and defense. President Hafiz al-Asad defined this issue when he said: We cannot produce less than we consume and we cannot consume more than we produce.

Al-Kasm added: I realize that you, the workers and farmers who produce the homeland's wealth, are not the consumers, but the consumers are those who are infatuated with all kinds of consumption. You are the producers and they are the consumers who waste the homeland's wealth. Of course, we cannot ask you alone to tighten your belts before we ask that insatiable minority to tighten its belt. It is the workers, farmers, and the producers who make development. However, the great threat to the political-economic- defense equation lies in leaving the parasites to cheat, tamper, and [word indistinct]. We will cut them off whatever the cost. Some ask: What prevents you from doing so? We say: we are following them and we will eradicate them. We have apprehended a gang of those tamperers and none of them is exempt from being taken to task. The wheel of accountability rolls and reaches all parasites, monopolists, and tamperers with the people's interests.

It may be natural that people with no conscience emerge every now and then. However, it is not natural at all to let them do what they please and just watch them. This minority of brokers has masters outside the country from whom they receive orders. There is a close time relationship between foreign plots and the moves and actions of this minority. Why do they move only when Washington, London, and Tel Aviv move? Why do they monopolize goods and try to create problems only when the political and terrorist campaign against Syria intensifies?

They are a link in the chain of foreign plots. They want to conspire against the people through a subversive political and economic ploy so if a military aggression should take place the people will find themselves empty-handed. However, the people who carry an axe in one hand and arms in the other are lying in wait for them. This minority will know what hardships they will come to face. The people are not empty-handed, for evertything is ready and prepared: Let the aggressors and their agents try if they so desire.

Prime Minister al-Kasm continued: The rulers of Washington, London, and Tel Aviv believe if they activate their agents, use their surrogates, and try to impose an economic blockade on us we will cry, surrender, and sue for an open-door policy [infitah]. They do not know this people. This people, who believe in a prophet whose mother used to eat dried meat in Mecca and who conquered the corners of the globe, are a strong and noble people who opted for the path of sacrifice and martyrdom. He who gives his life witholds nothing else. It is not easy for one who has only his daily bread and who gives everything he has to see others eating their daily bread and also the daily bread of others. We will not allow such an aberration. The people will have the right to everything.

The prime minister added: You have talked about waste and in this regard I say the government's biggest bill is that of oil and energy. We have taken measures resulting in a 25 percent reduction in the consumption of energy in civilian and military departments. Such measures must continue. Industrial institutions have also begun to make reductions. Our plants and factories are, despite the circumstances, producing at a high standard of performance and are reducing production costs. In this regard we note that linking wages to production is important and logical. Our experiment this year at a production farm in Bi'r al-Hashm in the Euphrates Basin showed that linking wages to production inspired a 60 percent increase in production. It is not enough to link wages to prices, for wages must also be linked to production, because linking wages to prices will only mean that we take from the worker with one hand what we give him with the other. Therefore, wages must be linked to production. The government and the unions will cooperate in drawing up formulas for implementing this important policy.

Al-Kasm asserted that resolutions were adopted on representing workers in consultative committees, but fossilized minds did not enforce these resolutions. Al-Kasm added: These fossilized heads must give way or be crushed because the revolution needs minds which believe in it, minds which realize the importance of

work and production for the homeland. Struggle to combat all irregularities is everyone's duty and can be achieved only through everyone's cooperation. The Syrian Arab people will continue to shoulder burdens and confront enemies. We shall also march on the path of work and contribution under the leadership of our great president and leader, Hafiz al-Asad.

In conclusion, Prime Minister al-Kasm said: Comrades, I have listened to your deliberations, discussions, and recommendations and they signify great political and national awareness and a genuine trade unionist and class commitment. We in the government await your final recommendations so we can work together to implement them.

DIE WELT Interviews Vice President Khaddam

DW200921 Bonn DIE WELT in German
18-19 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by *Die Welt* Chief Editor Manfred Schell; date and place not given]

[Text] *Die Welt*: Mr Khaddam: President al-Asad has been in power for 16 years. During that time Syria has developed from an average country to a regional power. The country was made accessible to the West. Now a crisis with the West has arisen over terrorism...

Khaddam: When President al-Asad assumed power, a strategy of improved relations between the Arab world and Europe — especially the FRG — was outlined. We proceeded on the assumption that such relations would bring advantages not only for the Arabs, but that it would give Europe an increasing and positive role to play in the Middle East. The mutual hatred that existed previously was to be replaced by dialogue. Al-Asad was the first Arab president to make such a proposal, at the 1973 summit conference in Algeria. Syria has followed that policy and will continue to do so.

We do not believe that there will be a crisis between Syria and Europe over terrorism. Syria does not practice terrorism and it does not support such actions. There is a problem between Syria and the United States. As to the London case, the United States has used Great Britain and the Israelis have also been participants. Great pressure has been exerted on Europe. The campaign was touched off by the United States to worsen Syria's reputation because Syria rejects dependence, maintains its national rights, and because it acts on behalf of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. Israel occupies Arab territory. Since 1982 it has occupied Arab territory in Lebanon. In addition, Israel has undertaken terrorist actions, such as hijacking a plane on which an official delegation had flown. What did the United States do then? It vetoed a UN Security Council resolution so that Israel was not condemned.

Die Welt: The European foreign ministers have decided on sanctions on the basis of evidence submitted by Great Britain. In London a bomb attack on an Israeli plane was foiled. According to the British report, the culprit's visa was procured by Syria. The Syrian ambassador is said to have had telephone conversations with the Syrian intelligence service in Damascus after the failed attack.

Khaddam: We must discuss that more thoroughly because the London farce was the starting point of the campaign against Syria. The question that poses itself first is: What advantage did Syria derive from that incident and what advantage did Israel derive? Israel has exploited the case to provoke the people of the world against Syria.

I would like to discuss the details thoroughly:

1. The family of the sentenced Hindawi maintains good relations with Israel. His father was sentenced to death in 1980 in Lebanon as an Israeli spy. The brother of the one who was sentenced still lives in Great Britain. We received that information from the Jordanian Government.

2. Those who have staged the London farce have left gaps behind. The woman who transported the bomb allegedly said that she had put her bag on the belt to be checked at London airport. We know that all objects on that belt are carefully checked electronically. Two questions result. Either there was no bomb in the bag, otherwise it would have been detected, or the bomb was in the bag and was ignored by British police. I ask: With whom are the British police cooperating?

3. When the woman proceeded to the aircraft with her bag, she was checked by security officials who took her bag away. Later it was said that a bomb was found on her. Why did the security officials pick just her out of all the passengers?

4. When the woman was asked in court about the bag's color, she said "dark brown." However, the bag that was put in front of her was dark blue. Moreover, no fingerprints were found, neither of the woman nor of Hasi. What does all this mean? The bag did not contain a bomb, it was replaced later. Besides, Mrs Thatcher stated in interviews that no evidence was found at all that there was a connection with Syria. Why did London refuse to cooperate with our embassy? The offer was made to interrogate Syrian embassy employees.

5. The statement that the Syrian ambassador had a telephone contact with the Syrian intelligence service is wrong. There was no such contact. If London has such evidence it should be presented.

6. It is correct that Hindawi had a Syrian official passport. Hasi came to Syria at a time when relations with Jordan were bad. He came with a press identification card and he worked with an Arab journal. The journal is published in London. On the basis of that, he was issued a Syrian passport. I do not believe that anybody could consider us to be so stupid as to give him a passport together with a sabotage mission.

Die Welt: The second case concerns West Berlin, where on 29 March 1986 a bomb attack was committed against the German-Arabic society. The two perpetrators made confessions. Hasi, a brother of the man who was convicted in London, has said that Chief Lieutenant Sayyid, deputy chief of the Syrian Air Force

intelligence services, handed the explosive to him in the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin.

Khaddam: The man who staged the incident in London was also at work in Berlin. There is a common element — the Hindawi family. They are in contact with the Israeli intelligence service. We have good relations with the FRG. Anyone with common sense should ask himself why we should have an interest in provoking the FRG. No Syrian officer would do such a thing.

Die Welt: One of the most wanted terrorists is Abu Nidal. What do you think about the man?

Khaddam: I do not know him personally. I have never met him. As far as I know, he has not visited Syria since 1966. He maintains no relations with responsible people in Syria. He has developed a school for his activities. We do not accept it because we think that the struggle against aggression should be conducted at the scene of the battle, not abroad.

Die Welt: There is the reproach that Abu Nidal keeps training camps in Syria.

Khaddam: My answer is an absolute no. Abu Nidal's organization, called the Fatah Movement Revolutionary Council, has an information office in Syria. Several persons work in that office. Abu Nidal does not by any means have a training camp in Syria. That organization's leadership is not in Syria.

Die Welt: What do you think about Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi?

Khaddam: He is a national leader. Would you like to hear different information about him? On the one hand, he has been presented as a terrorist and as somebody who scares people. At the same time, people would like to represent him as insane. Those assertions contradict each other. Al-Qadhdhafi's political view of things is based on his own sufefering and on the suffering of the region.

Die Welt: But an insane politician leading a country may be dangerous, do you not agree?

Khaddam: One of the most important reasons for the campaign against him is his animosity toward Israel. A man who is insane, a man who cannot think, cannot stay in power for too long. Reagan sees him in his dreams.

Die Welt: Has Syria broken with Yasir 'Arafat?

Khaddam: We have broken with 'Arafat. We have no relations with 'Arafat. There are many reasons for the break. The first reason is 'Arafat's refusal to meet his national responsibility for the Palestine problem. His game is in contrast to the PLO charter. The second reason is the role of saboteur he played in Lebanon.

Die Welt: What does the future hold for Lebanon?

Khaddam: The only way to save Lebanon is a national reconciliation among all parties concerned. Syria is working in that direction. The Lebanese have to make sacrifices in the interest of national reconciliation.

Die Welt: Including even President Al-Jumayyil?

Khaddam: If it is in Lebanon's interest for that person to be in that position, it must be. If it is in Lebanon's interest for that person not to be in that or any other position, it must be considered. It is up to the warring parties in Lebanon to decide that. It is not our business to say that one Lebanese or another belongs in that position or not.

Die Welt: Your goal is strategic parity with Israel. However, you calculate precisely the risk of a military conflict, and you avoid it. What prevents Syria from trying to achieve understanding with Israel?

Khaddam: We are striving for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It is impossible to build peace between a strong and a weak country. It is our task to liberate the occupied territories and restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Die Welt: In your strategic considerations, do you proceed on the assumption that Israel has the atomic bomb?

Khaddam: We know that Israel has the potential to build an atom bomb. However, we have no definitive information that Israel possesses the bomb.

Die Welt: I saw many Soviet military officers in my hotel. When President al-Asad took power he said: "I am a Syrian nationalist, a soldier, and a pragmatist. Ideologically, I will never allow the Russians to gain a foothold here. However, I will accept their military and economic aid as long as it is of use to us." Does that position still apply today?

Khaddam: Syria is an important country among the nonaligned. The Soviet Union has friendly relations with us. It supports us against aggression from Israel, which is allied with the United States in a strategic pact.

Die Welt: Is you country's membership in the Eastern bloc's Warsaw Pact or CEMA of current interest to Syria?

Khaddam: That issue has not been discussed by us. As for our relations with Moscow, we are bound by a friendship treaty considerng both sides' interests.

Die Welt: Back to the relations between Bonn and Damascus. Do you think that following the trial those relations will continue to be as good as you have described them?

Khaddam: As far as we are concerned, we are trying to make sure that our relations remain good. I also feel that your country's responsible people share that interest. We hope that the Federal Government does not walk into the trap that London got into. I want to stress once again that Syria has nothing to do with the incident in Berlin.

AL-SHA'B Reports Powers of Khaddam Reduced

TA191730 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic
18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Damascus — news reports from Damascus state that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has ordered that the powers of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam with regard to the Palestinian and Lebanese issues be reduced.

The reports affirm that this measure was adopted after Hafiz al-Asad discovered that Khaddam was providing him with inaccurate reports on the results of his meetings with Lebanese and Palestinian figures summoned to Khaddam's office periodically.

These reports also affirm that the restrictive measures include one that requires Khaddam to invite Hikmat al-Shahabi and 'Ali Duba to attend the abovementioned meetings.

Birri, Junblatt Statements After Damascus Meeting

JN181311 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch From Damascus]

[Text] A meeting was held at Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office today. The meeting was attended by Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Isam Mahayiri, and Mustafa Sa'd. Attending the meeting on the Amal Movement's side also were 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of military affairs; and Mahmud Abu Hamdan, the official in charge of the political bureau in Al-Biqa', and Nihad Hushayshu, the official in charge of the popular Nasirite organization in Sidon.

Two hours later, a delegation representing the grouping of the popular committees and leagues joined the meeting. The delegation comprises Ma'n Bashshur, Bisharah Murhij, and Habib Zughayb.

Following the meeting which lasted about 4 hours, Minister Nabih Birri made a statement to journalists. He said: The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has ignited war against the southern suburb through shelling from the mountain with missiles and very heavy weapons. He said that this hampered efforts to reach a solution.

In another statement to journalists, Minister Walid Junblatt said: We met with the PNSF yesterday. However, what made the situation worse is the shelling from the mountain against the southern suburb. He said that this is an unacceptable and irresponsible action, particularly by the PNSF stand, against the southern suburb, national action, and the national stand.

Replying to a question on whether a cease-fire agreement was reached, Junblatt said: We have not yet agreed on anything. However, he added: We will continue our meetings this evening.

USSR Friendship Society Delegation Visits

JN191853 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1550 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 19 Nov (SANA) — Comrade (Yuriy Brazhnov), head of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society's delegation, has paid tribute to the great accomplishments scored under the leadership of the glorious corrective movement.

This came in a meeting held here yesterday between Comrade (Brazhnov) who is heading a delegation representing all trades and sectors in the USSR on a visit to Syria, and a number of reporters and members of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society. (Brazhnov) lauded Syria's principled and steadfast stands against the hostile U.S. and Zionist policies in the region and said: We highly value the great role President Hafiz al-Asad has been playing to confront the schemes that are hostile to peoples' causes, and we also hail the strong friendship binding Syria and the Soviet Union — a friendship that will contribute to achieving a comprehenisve and lasting peace.

Concluding, Comrade (Brazhnov) condemned the imperialist policy in the region, denounced the British campaign against Syria, and called on all nationalist and peace-loving forces to show solidarity with Syria.

Tehran: Sheykholeslam Meets PNSF's Abu Musa

LD191806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Sheykholeslam, political undersecretary in our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is on a visit to Damascus. In a meeting yesterday with members of the Palestine National Salvation Front, he discussed and studied recent developments in Palestine and the current situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

During the meeting, also attended by the Iranian ambassador to Damascus, Sheykholeslam referred to the recent clashes in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut — the sole beneficiaries of which are the Zionists and compromising and opportunist elements — as constituting a large sore festering in the body of the Islamic nation and the solidarity of the two Muslim nations of Lebanon and Palestine. He expressed the hope that with the speediest termination of these clashes, the two Muslim nations of Lebanon and Palestine — the combatants of the anti-Zionist resistance — would be able to pursue with ever greater intensity their onslaughts against the enemy occupying Jerusalem.

In return Abu Musa, [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the leaders of the Palestine National Salvation Front, endorsed the remarks made by the Sheykholeslam, emphasizing his intense interest and strong stance toward terminating these plots and aiming all guns at usurping Israel.

During the meeting Abu Musa also expressed his complete, decisive support and that of other members of the Palestine

National Salvation Front for the Islamic revolution in the imposed war against the regime ruling in Baghdad.

Similarly, during the second day of the stay in Syria by the Iranian delegation led by Mr Jannati, the delegation met and talked with Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian information minister. During the meeting, attended by Sheykholeslam and our country's ambassador to Syria, various issues connected with cultural and information relations between the two countries were studied.

UK May Ask Vanunu Captors To Stand Trial

TA191914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Britain may ask Israeli agents to stand trial in London if it transpires that they violated British law with regard to the Vanunu case. This evaluation was made by British sources in Israel to our correspondent Gid'on Remez. They said that waiting for the Vanunu trial does not mean that Britian is abandoning its principle that foreign agents will not be allowed to use force against the citizens of that foreign country on British territory.

Ahime'ir Retracts; 'Nothing New' To Tell British

TA200902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
20 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by David Horovitz]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's spokesman said in Tel Aviv that Israel has nothing more to tell Britain on how Vanunu was brought to jail. Spokesman Yosi Ahime'ir told reporters: "We think we gave them enough information. If they ask us again we can only repeat that we did not break any British law."

Ahime'ir retracted an earlier statement that Israel was prepared to tell Britain more about how Vanunu ended up in an Israeli prison following his disappearance in London on September 30.

"The emphasis has to be that there's nothing new to tell the British," Ahime'ir said.

Peres: Policy in W. Bank 'Changed Seriously'

TA200605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Premier Shim'on Peres says the past 2 years have seen a change in Israeli settlement and general policies in the administered territories:

[Begin Peres recording] In the West Bank, the policy was changed seriously. There is a change in our settlement policy; in fact, we brought an end to it. All mayors are Arabs. A Jordanian-Egyptian bank was opened there. Economically, many gates that were previously closed are today open, and no matter again what the sound is, the situation is moving to a more liberal and acceptable state of life. [end recording]

Vice Premier Shim'on Peres speaking in Jerusalem at an international accountants conference.

Abba Eban, W. Bank Mayors Meet on Jordanian Plan

TA191958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mr Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, met with the mayors of Bethlehem, Bayt Jala, and Jericho in Bethlehem this evening. At the end of the meeting, Knesset Member Abba Eban told our correspondent Victor Nahmias that his three hosts were worried about the stalemate in the regional peace process. The three mayors also believe that Jordan's current involvement in Judaea and Samaria is serious and sincere and that this would have long-term effects.

Advisers Conclude Details for Tabah Arbitration

TA200615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] At the opening of the arbitration on the Tabah dispute on 8 December in Geneva, Swedish arbiter Gunnar Lagergren will flip a coin to determine which side will be the first to present its claims. This is one of the procedural decisions reached yesterday in Rome between Robbie Sabel and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, the legal advisers in the Foreign Ministries and the people who will head the teams to appear before the arbiters. The two also agreed on the way the maps will be marked, a point of dispute that had to wait until yesterday to be solved. In addition, the advisers reached agreement on the name of the forum: The official name will be the arbitration forum between Israel and Egypt on Tabah, as drawn up in a document from September 1986. The legal advisers recorded the points of agreement in a document sent to Lagergren, who will head the arbitration forum.

The arbitration itself will begin next month in Geneva with a ceremonial opening session that will essentially focus on setting procedures. Representing Israel, besides the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, will be Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir, as well as the three plaintiffs for Israel, Professors Dinstein, Blum, and Rosenne. After the opening session, the sides will return to their countries to prepare the claims for the arbitration, a process that will last several months. A steering committee has been set up for this purpose, made up of the directors general of the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet secretary, representatives of the Defense and Justice Ministries and the IDF, geographers, surveyors, and language experts. Only after the claims have been prepared will everyone reconvene to continue the arbitration in Geneva.

President Herzog Currently Visiting Sri Lanka

TA200826 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0817 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Israeli President Hayim Herzog is currently visiting Sri Lanka, where he is scheduled to meet with the island's president in Colombo, the capital. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel notes that an understanding on the visit had been reached even before President Herzog departed for the Far East but that in the wake of a request by the Sri Lankan Government the matter was not made public until this moment.

Israel is represented in Sri Lanka by an interests office that operates there under the aegis of the U.S. Embassy. According to foreign reports, for the past few years Israel has been supplying military assistance and advice to the Sri Lankan regime in its war against the Tamil rebels.

Turkish Daily Interviews Defense Minister Rabin
NC190938 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 14 Nov 86 p 11

["Exclusive" interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by *Cumhuriyet* correspondent Cengiz Candar in Tel Aviv — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Candar] As Israel's defense minister, how would you define Turkey's strateigic position?

[Rabin] Undoubtedly, Turkey is a very powerful country in the region. It is a part of NATO. As such, its alliance relations are known. However, I am bound to say that insofar as we are concerned Turkey attaches very little importance to matters related to the dispute between the Arabs and Israel. I believe that for reasons of its own, Turkey prefers not to get involved in this question. On the other hand, Israel believes that Turkey is an important country in the region. We wish to have good relations with it. The restrictions on the development of relations between the two countries were not imposed by Israel. I believe this was done by Turkey — as a requirement of its relations with the Arab countries and the Islamic world in general. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Let us go on to another subject. In Turkey we believe that Israel's position is paradoxical, in that it has neither annexed the occupied territories nor withdrawn from them. This state of affairs has gone on for 19 years. Can you maintain this position forever if you see no prospects of resolving the question of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Rabin] My conviction is that we have to maintain this state of affairs as long as we are unable to reach a political settlement with Jordan and the Palestinians. I believe that unless we prove that we are capable of controlling these territories, there will be no desire to make peace with us even in 20 years' time. Had we not proved this, we would not have been able to reach a peace agreement with Egypt. However, the principles we agreed on with Egypt cannot be applied to Jordan. Nevertheless, unless we show that we are capable of keeping complete control the Arab countries will not make a move to talk with us on a meaningful peace settlement. [passage omitted]

[Candar] But what will happen if the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip decide that the PLO should represent them in any peace talks?

[Rabin] I am sorry, but I have never heard of fair elections taking place in Arab countries. I am talking about the Arab countries. No one in Syria questions whether Al-Asad governs that country. Nor does anyone in Jordan question whether King Husayn rules that country. Likewise, no one in Saudi Arabia asks whether King Fahd is in power. Israel recognizes the leaders of those countries. But I do not know who represents the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Candar] But you are in a position to find out. You have these territories under military control.

[Rabin] We are not saying that we shall decide for them.

[Candar] I shall ask another question...

[Rabin] Furthermore, elections have not been held in those territories.

[Candar] That is what I was going to say. Why don't you allow elections?

[Rabin] No.

[Candar] Since you are a democratic country, let your military presence guarantee fair elections. You will then be able to see who will be elected.

[Rabin] No, we cannot allow this. We do not believe that fair elections can be held in those regions. Any elections would be held under the threat of terrorism. [passage omitted]

[Candar] What if the PLO recognizes the existence of Israel?

[Rabin] We do not need recognition from the PLO. We are here. We do not need their recognition.

[Candar] More than 100 countries in the world agree that the PLO is the only representative of the Palestinian people. Are you challenging the world?

[Rabin] I am not sure whether 100 countries have recognized the PLO. But, let us say that you are right. Then let those 100 countries sit and talk with the PLO. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Is there a possibility of war between Israel and Syria? Do you see any such likelihood?

[Rabin] Of our four neighbors, Syria is the country with the most hostile policy toward Israel. We are living peacefully with Egypt. Compared with Syria, Jordan's attitude is more flexible. Lebanon does not exist as an independent country. From the political viewpoint, Syria is the most hostile entity. Apart from its political antagonism, Syria is spending a significant proportion of its resources on the acquisition of military hardware to achieve its political objectives by military means. Furthermore, that country is the key to terrorism in the region.

[Candar] Is it Iran or Syria?

[Rabin] Syria leads Iran. It is true that Iran is controlling the Hizballah, but the terrorist acts originating from Lebanon against Israel — such as infiltrations, shootings, and the launching of rockets — are encouraged by Syria. President al-Asad has talked openly about the need to struggle against Israel. Because of the dispute between Al-Asad and 'Arafat, Syria has allowed all terrorist organizations to set up bases in its territory, except the one headed by 'Arafat himself. Meanwhile, Syria is outside the sphere of operations carried out by Abu Nidal. Nevertheless, it is encouraging terrorist acts against Israel. The attacks on Israel's EL AL Airline and those against the airports in Rome and Vienna were carried out by supporters of Abu Nidal, who travelled to Rome and Vienna from Syria via Belgrade. The attempt to place a bomb on an EL AL flight in

London was the work of Syria's military intelligence network, headed by General al-Khuli. [passage omitted]

[Candar] Syria has disclosed that it intends to match Israel's strategic capability. Will you allow this?

[Rabin] I do not believe they will be able to equal our strategic capability. Israel will reinforce its strength to prevent this. Our policy is to discourage Syria and the other Arab countries that do not want peace with Israel to prevent war. I see no reason for Israel to start a war, militarily nor politically, not even to acquire new lands. We are satisfied with the current state of affairs. We believe that our capability to defend ourselves provides us with sufficient cards to hold peace talks. Nevertheless, we cannot guarantee that a country will not attack us in the future; we cannot say this.

The logical thing then is to maintain the strength required to discourage them from making war. I believe we are strong enough. If we do not ignore the threat directed at us, we can succeed in discouraging them. We can win if we can maintain the required level of vigilance and remain prepared for any eventuality.

[Candar] You are known for your preemptive strikes, such as the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

[Rabin] That was not war.

[Candar] I did not say it was, I called it a preemptive strike. And my question is based on that concept: Will you allow them to build their strategic strength to equal that of Israel?

[Rabin] No, we shall not, but we won't prevent it through war. We shall achieve this by increasing our strength and consolidating our vigilance and readiness.

Relations With Austria To Remain the Same

TA191003 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0951 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Israel does not intend to change the low level of its representative in Vienna for the time being, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres stated a short time ago in reply to a parliamentary interpellation at the Knesset plenum. We are not angry with the Austrian people, and that is why we have no intention of spoiling our relations with them, the foreign minister noted.

He added that he could not conceive of the Austrian Government changing the transit rights for Jews coming from the Soviet Union. Replying to a question by Knesset Member Haya Gros sman of MAPAM as to whether the participation of the wife of an Israeli diplomat in a reception given by Waldheim's wife had been approved by the Foreign Ministry, Peres replied in the affirmative. He noted, however, that this had been approved before his time.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Ecuador

TA192120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Ecuador's Foreign Affairs Minister Edgar Teran today ended the official part of his visit to Israel with the signing of an agreement on economic cooperation. Gid'on Remez was among those who attended the news conference held by the guest afterwards.

[Begin recording] [Remez] Little Ecuador in South America is an oil exporter and a member of OPEC, which will hold its next conference in its capital, Quito. As such, this year it lost $1 billion, 40 percent of its budget as a result of the drop in oil prices. The visiting minister attaches many hopes to the economic agreement that was signed today, especially as the establishment of joint projects seems feasible to him.

[Teran — in English] The main point of cooperation I see through the creating of new exports through the joint ventures with Israel. Israel has the root technology, and we have the good opportunities for getting the approach to some markets.

[Remez — translates and continues] Teran said that Israel will contribute the technology, Ecuador the markets, and thus a source of income in place of the oil may be created, from textiles perhaps.

An economic delegation will shortly leave for Ecuador to check out the possibilities. Industry and Trade Minister Sharon, the prime minister, the foreign minister and the energy ministers were also invited to visit Ecuador, although there is no talk as yet of the sale of Ecuadoran oil to Israel.

The new agreement is intended to expand an agreement on technical cooperation in the framework of which the Israeli Aircraft Industries, for instance, helped to maintain Ecuador's airline. This country was also the first foreign country to purchase the Kfir plane. However, minister Teran explained today that his country's procurement budget is small and no additional purchase in this sphere is on the agenda. [end recording]

Navy Intercepts 'Terrorist' Boats Off Sidon 16 Nov

TA191854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Three days ago, an IDF naval patrol intercepted two boats belonging to Fatah terrorists which were making their way from Sidon southwards. This was stated by an IDF spokesman.

Equipment and weapons were found in the boats. Among other things, the boats carried RPG's, a mortar, light weapons, ammunition, and sabotage equipment.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1705 GMT on 19 November in a similar report, adds the following: "On board the boats, there were 50 RPG's, a mortar, Kalashnikov rifles, protective vests, magazines, light ammunition in metal boxes, magazines of bullets for automatic rifles, explosives, and blood transfusion kits."]

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that, lately, the terrorists have been trying to cross from Sidon to the south to strengthen their foothold in the Tyre region. To avoid an encounter with the Shi'ite roadblocks in the coastal road, they are using boats to transfer personnel and fighting equipment.

AL-FAJR Editor Interrogated, Released on Bail

TA192017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Hanna Sinyurah, the editor of the East Jerusalem paper *Al-Fajr*, was interrogated by the police today concerning several complaints submitted against him by Israelis who claimed he had violated the antiterror order that bans solidarity with and support for terror organizations. The complaints concern Sinyurah's participation in a memorial service for Fahd al-Qawasimi, a former Hebron mayor; Sinyurah's appearance on television [not further specified]; and material published in his paper's calendar. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Sinyurah was released on 500-shekel bail. According to Sinyurah, the interrogation was mere harassment.

5 KAKH Members Arrested; Linked to Riots

TA192012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] This evening Jerusalem Police arrested five KAKH members, including prominent figures of that organization.

Our correspondent for police affairs Shlomo Raz reports that the police, using a special court order, arrested the five on suspicion that they had planned the riots and disturbances in the Shemu'el Hanavi Quarter at the beginning of this week.

AL-FAJR Criticizes U.S. Arms Trade With Iran

TA191207 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
16 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Trading in Death"]

[Text] The United States is punishing Syria by imposing more restrictions on its exports to this Arab country — exports that, according to Ronald Reagan's administration, are related to U.S. national security, such as "technical know-how, planes, and spare parts." It is also reducing the size of the U.S. diplomatic mission in the Syrian capital, and revoking the air agreement between the two countries etc., on the pretext that Damascus is continuing to "support international terrorism."

At the same time, the United States is rewarding Iran by opening the U.S. military arsenals to this country in its devastating war against Iraq, on the pretext of "ransoming" U.S. hostages in Lebanon!

Because the term "hostages" implicitly involves "international terrorism," Ronald Reagan's administration is practicing this terrorism openly, with complete candor despite the fact that it continues to believe its position as a great power permits it to play this horrifying role without being condemned. [sentence as published]

This American role not only reveals the terrorism of the great powers against the small and weak "Third World" countries and nations, it also reveals "the trading in death" represented by the arms trade, perfected by the United States and Western Europe alike. Thus, the French Government is angry. It affirms, through Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's spokesman, that it "did not sell arms or exchange them for the release of its hostages"! As for West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl affirms that Ronald Reagan deceived him; while the United States permits itself to trade in all kinds of arms and death in the "international areas of tension," it warns other Western countries against entering this "arena" so as to ensure for itself, its partners, and its establishments all the profits! It appears that West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was forced to announce that his government intends to conclude a $500 million arms deal with Iran so as to confront Washington with the fact that it will not be alone in reaping the profits from slaughtering this region's peoples!

Trading in death is a more correct term for all that is currently happening. We will continue to be the victims of this trade until the day we discover that terminating the Iran-Iraq war is the only way to step out of the victim's role and into the role of open confrontation with the major and minor arms traders alike. Then there will be no more international terrorism, or hostages, or cause for grief.

West Bank Paper on Jordan Development Plan

TA181842 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
14 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[By *Al-Nahar* Publisher 'Uthman al-Hallaq: "Development is the Challenge"]

[Text] At a news conference that Prince Hasan held after conclusion of the development conference, one of the correspondents asked the prince how he interprets the fact that the recent poll conducted in the West Bank showed that the supporters of Jordan there constitute only 4 percent of the population. Prince Hasan corrected the correspondent's information and confirmed that the poll indicated that Jordan's supporters constitute only 3 percent of the inhabitants. This is clear evidence that Jordan is confident of its course and steps. The issue is not related to an initiative on which party enjoys more popularity. The positions are fateful and pan-Arab, and whatever takes place today in the West Bank will spill over to the East Bank in the future.

We on the two banks are in a race with time. The conflicts are not between the two banks, rather between the two banks, the PLO, and the Arab nation on one hand, and Israel which occupies Arab land and refuses to grant the Palestinian people's rights on the other hand.

Jordan put forth the West Bank and Gaza Strip development plan not out of a sense of compassion and charity but because a glance at the past and the future clearly shows that Israeli pressures and seizure of Arab land, as well as the deteriorating

economic situation, have always been resolved by the emigration of our people to the East Bank. Israeli strategy is based on emptying the land. The development projects proposed by Jordan do not stem from Jordan's infatuation with the West Bank, nor are they for the sake of our beautiful eyes, rather they are in Jordan's short and long-term interest. Add to this the pan-Arab dimension of the Arab problem.

Talk has increased lately that the development plan is nothing but a conspiracy and an attempt to buy allegiance. The question is: If this plan is without conditions and reservations, and if no aid whatsoever will be given to individuals, but only to public institutions in order to maintain the infrastructure in the occupied lands, as well as to industry, agriculture, housing, health, education, social progress, and other fields of development envisaged in the plan, then how can the plan be a conspiracy?

The development plan does not contain secret clauses or any covert aims. Moreover, as announced by its prime minister, Jordan does not prohibit any party, be it Arab or foreign, from taking on part of the projects in this plan and implementing them directly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip without the slightest interference by Jordan. This approach will contribute to the success of the development plan.

We recognize that Jordan's revenues are limited, that the funding of the plan is an urgent need, and that the requirements of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip exceed all of Jordan's potential, especially following a long absence of any planning or work programs for development and progress since these areas fell under the yoke of occupation in 1967. The PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, was among the first to be invited to the development conference, but it preferred to boycott the conference, even though it did not have any political implications because the conference's sole aim is to alleviate the suffering of the people in the occupied lands. If political differences exist between Jordan and the PLO over methods to resolve the Palestinian problem, there must not be any differences over supporting the steadfastness of residents in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Jordanian Government's position is clear, namely that the development plan and its funding are not related in any way whatsoever to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, and that Jordan is ready to renew the committee's activity in order to play its role in supporting steadfastness. For its part this will constitute the greatest backing for the development plan.

There are those who say that Jordan wants to take possession of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The question is: What is this booty that one would covet? I suppose that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could be an asset if they were liberated and the occupation was terminated. However, in the absence of peace or war they are not a silver platter that one would struggle for.

Amid these circumstances and the prevailing situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, let us ask ourselves: If there were no plan for development or progress, what would our situation be after 5 or 10 years in the midst of this Arab fragmentation, retreat, and weakness, and amid the deteriorating economic situation in the occupied lands?

Jordan is asking neither praise nor gratitude for what it is providing. What is required from the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people, and whose devotion to this people's interests and future we realize, is to compete with Jordan, meet the challenge, and embark on implementing economic and development projects in the occupied lands. If Jordan builds one school, the PLO should construct two. If Jordan establishes a hospital, the PLO must set up two hospitals. If Jordan were to finance the reclamation of 2,000 dunams of land for agriculture, the PLO should finance 4,000 dunams. This is what is open to competition. Jordan and the PLO must compete in creating job opportunities for our youths. This is what is necessary and required at this stage.

No one can disagree that the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people are for freedom and the right to self- determination, but in the absence of Arab will to achieve this lofty aim, the only alternative is that we meet the challenge of economic development, safeguard our society from discord and collapse, and deprive Israel of the opportunity to empty the land of its owners.

Finally, we ask those who call for the postponement of development projects until after the end of the occupation: How long will the occupation last and who will remain on this land by the time it ends?

Franco-African Summit Discusses Chad Conflict
PM181516 Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Jacques Amalric dispatch: "From a 'War Between Leaders' to a 'Liberation War'?"]

[Text] Lome — In addition to Chad several other subjects were discussed in Lome, but they are more permanent problems like those of southern Africa, the black continent's economic crisis, and the African debt. They are more permanent despite the fact that Mr Mitterrand and Mr Eyadema revived the idea of a Marshall plan carried out by the northern countries for the benefit of all the southern countries. The change in the Chadian situation, to which Mr Mitterrand referred in the interview broadcast by Radio France Internationale last Wednesday, was emphasized even more clearly on Friday morning by the president of the republic who shared with the Togolese president the task of drawing up the summit's agenda. Mr Mitterrand's remarks are particularly significant because the president of the republic is closely following the situation and only discusses it with the greatest caution.

What did he say? He said that the nature of the Chadian situation had changed; that it is losing the character of a civil war and is becoming simply an international conflict between two states. Before mentioning "the move toward reconciliation now beginning (between the Chadian factions — *Le Monde* editor's note), which is constantly growing," Mr Mitterrand stated in particular: "I am expressing France's wish when I say that I am convinced that the time will come when this country will demonstration the futility of threats, when the patriotism of all its sons will prevail over past quarrels. We will then see clearly the root of a conflict which has now become international."

How could he point his finger more clearly at Libya without naming it? This is particularly true because [Chadian President] Hissein Habre submitted a complaint against Tripoli to the UN Security Council this Friday.

Members of the president's and prime minister's entourages privately admit that Mr Mitterrand's analysis implies a marked change in French policy which must now be adapted to the new situation prevailing in the field. This change in the balance of forces is increasingly clear to the French intelligence services which broadly confirm what Hissein Habre and his friends are saying. A growing number of nomads living north of the 16th parallel are rallying to Ndjamena and at least one fourth of the 150,000 Chadians living in the north have now rallied to Ndjamena. Some people are even talking of 40,000 supporters of [National Unity Transition Government leader] Goukouni Oueddei rallying to the Ndjamena regime, and that would amount to between 2,000 and 3,000 fighters because these warriors are always accompanied by their families.

Paris, which is determined to prove that it understands Mr Habre, has apparently agreed to send additional aid to Ndjamena. This aid apparently includes light weapons, communications equipment, humanitarian and medical aid (field surgical units in particular), uniforms, and so forth. All this amounts to saying that France has given Hissein Habre the go-ahead to carry out a number of lightning raids well beyond the 16th parallel to establish contact with Oueddei's supporters, supply them with munitions, and help the civilian populations who have been hard hit by the recent Libyan bombings.

The solution chosen by Paris and Ndjamena enables France to avoid sending air cover to Hissein Habre's forces at this stage, which neither the president of the republic nor Mr Chirac wishes to do at present. After all the Libyan forces in northern Chad may be weaker than they seem and will have difficulty in resisting the about-face of Oueddei's supporters? This may be so particularly because the latter, who have left their rear bases far behind, have taken a number of Libyan arms with them, probably including SA-7 missiles. Indeed it seems that it was a missile of this type which was used to shoot down a Marchetti-type Libyan plane last Wednesday or Thursday.

It seems to be a reasonable gamble, especially since the Libyan army is not thought to have particularly good morale. Nonetheless there is some danger of France losing control of the situation if Colonel al-Qadhdhafi decides to stake his all and take up the challenge instead of merely accepting the way out which Paris may then offer him, although if Hissein Habre was in a stronger position he would probably be inclined to refuse him this way out.

However, at the political level nobody is taking seriously the communique published on Friday by five factions hostile to Hissein Habre announcing the ouster of Goukouni Oueddei in favor of Mohamed Aissa Idriss — a man known to be loyal to the Libyans.

But, in the long list of Franco-African summits, the Lome summit could be remembered as an important date in the Chadian affair in which there have been so many sudden new developments. The star of the 2-day meeting was Hissein Habre, who was just as self-effacing as ever — to the extent of seeming distant — and who is literally obsessed by the conviction that Chad exists because he is creating it.

There were of course other actors in the performance but their role was more studied: Mr Houphouet-Boigny was visibly tired and anxious to make it known that he is still "not on speaking terms" with Mr Mitterrand, who is guilty in his eyes of allowing things that are not usually written to be published about him in *Le Matin* and *L'Unite*. The two men did have a 15-minute meeting, but Mr Houphouet-Boigny did not attend any of the banquets and preferred to return to Yamoussoukro on Friday afternoon and wait there for Jacques Chirac to arrive this Saturday evening. The latter has constantly mentioned his admiration for this "wise old African."

Mr Chirac's other friends include Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who also left on Friday to fulfill unknown duties, and Congolese President Sassou Nguesso who, as OAU chairman, was obliged to express surprise at the recent visits to France by Mr Botha and Mr Savimbi, but Brazzaville's president did not place too much emphasis on this and thereby annoyed the representatives of some frontline countries, including Zimbabwe. Mr Mitterrand made it clear on Friday morning that, cohabitation or not, he could not be relied upon to fan the flames and "right wrongs." Emphasizing his preference for a peaceful solution in

southern Africa, he added: "We want South Africa's future to be determined by the South Africans, by all South Africans without any segregation, because the present hardening of attitudes can only increase the violence and threaten the development and stability of the whole region." Another of Lome's stars was absent but on everybody's minds because he symbolizes the generation of young captains who do not really like the polite, ambiguous, and realistic games usually played at this kind of meeting — Captain Sankara, who just returned from Cuba in time to welcome Mr Mitterrand in Ouagadougou on Monday.

The hotheaded captain had some reason for not attending because he is accused, on the basis of fairly convincing evidence, of training in his country the commando group that tried to kill President Eyadema a few weeks ago.

The final point, whose consequences cannot yet be assessed, is the idea of a Marshall plan for the benefit of all the southern countries. The proposal was put forward by President Eyadema and taken up by Mr Mitterrand, who noted that 1987 will be the 40th anniversary of the American initiative which did so much to revive European industry immediately after World War II. Will the idea go any further than Lome? Is it realistic to think that the feeling of solidarity that bound Europe to the United States after the conflict could operate as effectively in future in the northern countries for the benefit of the southern countries?

ALGERIA

Foreign Minister Returns to Algiers 19 Nov

LD192250 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The major event in the Middle East is of course the new round of discussions undertaken this week for the forthcoming convening of an Arab summit, the last of which was held in 1982.

Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi returned to Algiers this evening after two visits in the company of the Arab League secretary general. On one of the visits, which took place yesterday in Damascus, he presented President al-Asad with a message from President Chadli Bendjedid; the other visit took place this morning in Tunis, where he met with the Tunisian prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi and the Arab League secretary general are to make a tour of the Gulf capitals next week, in keeping with the mission entrusted to them on 20 October by the Arab League ministerial council. [passage omitted]

Messaadia Receives Ethiopian Party Delegation

LD192142 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 19 Nov (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, received at the party's central headquarters this morning a delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia on an official visit to our country, led by Mr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the Central Committee in charge of external relations. During this meeting the experiences of the two parties and the ways of consolidating their relations and cooperation in accordance with the countries' joint will to expand the scope of this cooperation were reviewed.

The two sides covered a number of current international, political, and economic issues, primarily the African issues on which identical viewpoints, emphasis on the importance of South-South cooperation, and the need to develop it were noted.

The Ethiopian side praised on this occasion the Algerian experience, considering it as a model for developing countries because of its achievements in various spheres, especially achievements benefiting the Algerian individual.

Messaadia Meets PNC Speaker in Algiers

JN191713 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih met with Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat in Algiers yesterday. The Algerian news agency said they reviewed developments in the situation in the Palestinian arena, particularly uniting Palestinian ranks.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Sa'ih's visit to Algiers falls within the context of Algeria's efforts to hold a national Palestinian dialogue to reorganize the Palestinian arena in accordance with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative.

Tunisia Border Commission Session Ends

LD191803 Algiers APS in English 1050 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] El Oued (south east of Algeria), 19 Nov 86 (APS) — The Algerian-Tunisian joint commission in charge of the examination and follow up of the development of border areas ended its works after two days of deliberations.

The works wound up by the signature of proceedings of working sessions. These proceedings contain the results of the works and a global and precise assessment of all the projects implemented in border areas and those likely to be started sooner.

The points of view of the two delegations converged on all the questions related to the development of border areas and prospects provided by the implementation of agreements concluded in various vital sectors, in relation with the needs of these areas and fixed objectives and on the basis of an objective vision that takes into account the social and economic structures of the border areas.

LIBYA

Chad Factions Send Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD191430 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received a cable from the Chadian factions that signed the Cotonou agreement. Following is its text:

To the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, to the brother Libyan Arab people: Considering the eternal links that bind our two peoples, considering the strong backing offered by the Libyan Arab people to its brother the Chadian people, and owing to our common destinies, the parties comprising the Transitional Government of National Unity, signatories of the Lagos agreement, meeting in Cotonou from 12-15 November, extend their gratitude and appreciation to the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of the inspired Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, declare anew their open condemnation of the unjust American aggressions against the heroic people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and affirm that the continuous unlimited support of the Libyan Arab people for the Chadian cause reflects the evidence of our joint determination in the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

Long live the continuous revolutionary struggle. Victory to the struggling peoples and death to imperialism and reaction.

United Nations Delegate Denounces U.S. Policy

LD201138 Tripoli JANA in English 1033 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The representative of Great al-Jamahiriyah at the UN, in his speech today at the General Assembly, has exposed the state-sponsored terrorism practised by the U.S. against small nations as represented by its bombing raid on Great al-Jamahiriyah earlier this year.

Such a policy, he adds, violates UN Charter and the General Assembly resolutions calling for achieving peace in the Mediterranean sea basin.

He has denounced the U.S.-British coordination to prepare an aggression against Syria similar to the one launched against Great al-Jamahiriyah earlier this year.

He continues that the disinformation campaign against Syria and Great al-Jamahiriyah are desperate attempts to subjugate them in a bid to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

Mines on Egypt-Sudan Border Called 'Conspiracy'

LD201143 Tripoli JANA in English 1036 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A number of Sudanese nationals were mined [as received] and many others were wounded on the border area between Sudan and Egypt.

JANA has learnt that the Egyptian authorities did not inform the Sudan about this mined area which is a place inhabited by many people.

Those who survived these mine explosions informed JANA that the Egyptian authorities attempted on purpose to dupe the people there by placing banners there saying "Al-Jamahiriyah welcomes you."

The Arab masses in this area have released a statement condemning this act on the part of the Egyptian regime, calling on the Egyptian masses to speed up the overthrow of the capitulationist regime of Mubarak.

Such cheap acts committed by this traitorous regime, the statement continues, reveal its conspiracy against revolutionary Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Maltese Prime Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD192108 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD200019 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday [19 November] received Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud.

The Maltese prime minister left Tripoli yesterday [19 November] evening following a short visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

PANA Head Talks to JANA Prior to Departure

LD191158 Tripoli JANA in English 0943 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 19, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. August Mobasa Moba, the director-general of the Pan-Arab News Agency [as received] (PANA) praised the giant civilised accomplishments and gains of the Libyan Arab people due to the effect of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mr August Moba, before departing from Tripoli yesterday evening gave a statement to JANA in which he denounced the imperialist and Western media which distort and falisfy the truths and spread their poisons in a desperate attempt to defame the honourable brave stances of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the support it gives to the struggling nations which reject domination and colonialism.

He pointed out that Great Jamahiriyah is facing a feverish media campaign under direct supervision from U.S. imperialism aimed at shaking the Libyan Arab people's security and stability. He confirmed that he will convey all the facts that he witnessed on the land of Great Jamahiriyah and highlight them through PANA to clarify the revolutionary truthfulness and the progressive line of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mr Moba said: "Imperialist and Western media always try to defame the struggle of the African peoples and cast doubt on their ability to govern themselves. Also they try to limit the rising revolutionary tide of those nations to make them yield to colonial domination."

He called for the need of unifying efforts and the closing of ranks to confront those mean campaigns of the Western media so that the African nations can affirm their liberty and depend upon themselves and Africa will belong to Africans.

At the end of his statement, Mr Moba expressed deep relief towards the fruitful results of his visit to Great Jamahiriyah and the welcoming and hospitality he received from the Libyan Arab people *Jamahiriyah News Agency*.

MOROCCO

Muslim Leaders Dispute Census in Spanish Enclaves

LD191829 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid, Nov 19 (MAP) — The leaders of the Moslem communities of the Moroccan northern towns of Ceuta and Melilla still under Spanish rule, Mohamed 'Ali and Aomar

Dudu, respectively, rejected the findings of the census carried out last August and September on the Moslem populations of the two towns.

The Spanish National Institute for Statistics in its enquiry announced that 12,059 Moslems with a 2,832 error margin reside in Ceuta. As to Melilla, the same source said 17,040 Moslems live in the town with an error margin of 797 people.

For Mohamed 'Ali the Ceuta Moslem population is 20,000 instead of the 12,000 people announced by the institute. Dudu on his part said the real figure of Moslems living in Melilla is about 25,000 which is double the figure of the institute.

Vice President of the Spanish Government Alfonso Guerra declared Tuesday in Seville in a press conference that the integration of the Melilla Moslem population "is irreversible" and that the situation in Melilla has improved.

The tension in Melilla was mounting because of the announcement by the Moslems to hold a demonstration on November 22 to protest the applying of the alien status to them.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Ministry of the Interior announced that it is conducting a study to issue a new temporary card to the Moslems of Ceuta and Melilla.

According to the Spanish news agency EFE the document will be delivered in a year time to Moslems who will request the Spanish citizenship.

Another proposal was made in case Moslems would not ask or not meet conditions for the Spanish citizenship: They will receive a special residence document. The document will be renewable every ten years.

Cabinet Discusses Cooperation With YAR

LD191934 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] A Cabinet meeting was held this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki. The agenda covered a number of international agreements, in particular the agreement concerning technical and economic cooperation between the Kingdom of Morocco and the YAR.

This agreement basically aims to coordinate cooperation between the two countries by exchanging experiences and studies, implementing the investment programs, setting up economic projects, and creating joint companies in industry, tourism, agriculture, mines, and energy.

As far as full technical cooperation is concerned, this agreement aims to develop and encourage the exchange of experts and technicians in the various spheres and to prepare the cadres in these spheres.

The Cabinet meeting also studied the agreement on trade exchange between Morocco and the YAR for developing trade relations by granting licenses of import and export for the private sector in both countries and by encouraging the transport of goods between them by their merchant fleets.

To secure the success of this agreement, a joint committee was constituted, which is instructed to attend to the good implementation of its clauses and follow-up of its results. [passage omitted]

The Cabinet has approved these agreements.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Holds News Conference 19 Nov

NC191655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 19 Nov (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced that the Sudanese Armed Forces have managed to reopen and secure the southern airports in Juba, Malakal and Waw, as well as the roads, waterways, and railways that have been closed since last year. He asserted that the Armed Forces have thereby regained the initiative.

At a news conference today, Al-Mahdi pointed out that the Armed Forces have defeated the hostile scheme to destabilize the situation in southern Sudan and in the southern portion of the White and Blue Nile regions.

He added that a plan now exists to develop and modernize the Armed Forces in collaboration with friendly countries, both major and minor.

At the news conference, Al-Mahdi denied rumors of a military coup in Sudan, saying that they are completely groundless.

Al-Mahdi said that Sudan has managed to stabilize its political and economic conditions and to emerge from its quagmire.

Touching on the issue of the south, Al-Mahdi said that the Sudanese Government is currently acting on four fronts: It is seeking a peaceful solution through administrative reform, relief, and security. He added: We are about to announce a new administrative system in the south, based on the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972. According to that agreement, supreme councils and provincial governments will be established in the three regions of Sudan. The governments will be linked to the supreme councils, which, in turn, will be responsible to the Cabinet. The Cabinet itself will be responsible to the Constituent Assembly. Al-Mahdi noted that this measure will be temporary, lasting only until the constitutional conference settles all pending issues.

He added: We have not set conditions for the appointment of governors and ministers in the south. However, he noted, our sole guiding principle is to avoid cooperation with the rebellion.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that he has responded to the southern bishops' call for a peaceful solution and the resumption of dialogue. He added: I assured them that the government is seeking a peaceful solution. But, he added, the rebels have not abided by their own decision to initiate peaceful negotiations.

Al-Mahdi continued: It is possible to reach a solution through negotiations, because the movements in the south are not dissident. In addition, there are no powers in the north that wish to impose a given solution through means other than democratic dialogue.

He noted that changes have taken place inside the movement itself, which portend a productive dialogue with the rebels. He noted that Sudan welcomes any initiative that properly reflects the gravity of the negotiations.

Al-Mahdi called for the initiation of dialogue so that the constitutional conference may be convened, provided that the dialogue involves four basic issues: religion and politics, national affiliation, authority, and wealth. Al-Mahdi noted that news laws will be announced soon as alternatives to those of September 1983, which distorted the Islamic Sharia. Al-Mahdi said: We see Sudan as an Arab and African country of varied cultures in which there is no room for racism or fanaticism. He added: We seek a fair distribution of both power and wealth.

Commenting on the current constitutional amendments, Al-Mahdi said that they involve article four of the Constitution, which relates to the Islamic Sharia. [passage omitted]

Touching on his forthcoming visit to Iran, Al-Mahdi said that it is part of an overall effort to mend Sudan's relations with various countries and to open channels to the entire world. [passage omitted]

Touching on the establishment of relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, Al-Mahdi said: This does not mean that we support the policies of either. He continued: We have relations with the whole world. America and the USSR are superpowers with which we have to deal.

At the conclusion of his news conference, Al-Mahdi said that Sudan is reconsidering the conditions of refugees so as to avoid a situation of social chaos, particularly in the border areas.

SPLA Defector Claims Garang Dead Since 8 Oct

JN191139 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — A rebel who defected from the ranks of the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] has confirmed the death of the SPLA leader John Garang since the 8th of last October, *Al-Usbu'* daily reported today.

Following tribal clashes in Jabal Bumma area last April among the new SPLA recruits, two officers Mr. John Lyl and Mr. Robert Methag headed where Garang was sleeping and opened fire on him seriously injuring him in the chest and the legs, the paper quoted the eye-witness as saying.

The defector told the paper that the shooting of Garang has stirred more clashes and defection among the recruits.

He told the paper that the commander of the Ethiopian Army in Gambela has ordered transference of the SPLA units from Bulgam inside Ethiopia to the Sudanese territories.

On the other side the paper quoted comers from Ethiopia as affirming that Garang has died affected by his wounds and that Ethiopian authorities are imposing a blackout on the issue, when they disseminated news that Garang was only injured and "is very sick" and that he was flown to a European country for remedy.

The move is aimed at preparing the ground for the announcement of Garang's death due to some illness and not "due to the shooting," the paper claimed.

Government Claim of Control of South Dismissed

EA191836 (Cladestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has dismissed a recent claim by the Khartoum government that its forces had regained control of those areas in the south occupied by the SPLA as untrue. The claim came in a statement made in Egypt by a high-ranking Khartoum government official while on a visit to the Egyptian capital. Commenting on the allegation, the spokesman said that the Khartoum government had failed to mention any specific places it had allegedly recaptured and had provided no evidence whatsoever to substantiate its claim.

Editorial Praises Decision on Contacts With SPLA

JN191154 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — News circulated here last week that the Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has given his blessing to a church leaders' peace initiative to contact Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA] leader Col. John Garang, as a prelude to negotiations is a most welcome development, the daily *Sudan Times* in its today editorial reported.

In the aftermath of the shooting down of Sudan Airways plane near Malakal on Aug. 16, the peace process was frozen. In that charged atmosphere, the SPLA became little more than terrorists in the eyes of the government and it was even suggested that interested third parties who might wish to contact the rebels would be guilty of treason. That period is thankfully over.

The daily pointed out that with both the government and the SPLA repeatedly acknowledging that a military victory for either side was neither desirable or possible, peace negotiations offered the only way out of the deadlock. The shooting down of the civilian flight gave lead to elements in the north favouring a policy of war but as passions died down it became increasingly clear that war offered no way out of the impasse, it said.

The prime minister qualificaton that he would only be prepared to meet John Garang outside of Ethiopia is based on his frequently stated belief that the SPLA is largely captive to the foreign policy interests of Addis Ababa. This does not pose an obstacle to the peace process. Indeed it suggests that government claims that Garang is only an Ethiopian stooge who has to be taken with a large measure of scepticism since if that was the case, why negotiate with him at all? And what reason is there to think that Ethiopia would somehow relinquish its supposed con-

trol over Garang if negotiations were conducted in Nairobi or Kampala? Instead by only raising this bogus qualification, the prime minister is in effect saying that he has no pre-conditions at all to begin negotiations and that is certainly a cause for optimism at this point, the editorial said.

The prime minister has broken the logjam of the past three months by his declared willingness to negotiate with Garang when he accepted the church leaders' initiative. It remains to be seen if he has the courage to put his prestige on the line and develop a strategy that will lead to peace negotiations that the country so desperately needs, the daily concluded.

Assembly Member Calls for Disarming Anyanya II

JN191220 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 19, SUNA — Member of the Constituent Assembly-Parliament, Joseph Modesto has called for an immediate disarmament of Anyanya II "as it is unconstitutional to have private armies or paramilitary organizations in a democratic system."

The Armed Forces are able to ward off any threat to the country's security the deputy of the Sudanese Communist Party told the daily *Sudan Times* issued here today, adding that this should be applied to any armed militia.

Modesto further called for self-restraint with regard to reported tribal fights, that took place last week between the Fertit and Jur tribes in Bahr al-Ghazal, to forestall any tendencies for revenge.

He called for a meeting of tribal leaders of the tribes involved to settle their conflicts peacefully, adding that parliamentarians from Bahr al-Ghazal should meet to discuss the issue.

Al-Mirghani Receives Message From PDRY President

JN181928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Nov (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has received a written message from PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. This came when Al-Mirghani received PDRY Transport Minister Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, who is currently visiting the country, at the presidential palace this morning. State Council members Idris al-Banna, 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, and Pacifico Lado Lolik attended the meeting.

In press statements, the Yemeni minister said the message deals with bilateral relations. He said he discussed Arab and international issues and the possibility of promoting joint cooperation in all fields with the chairman and members of the State Council.

On Sudan's reconciliation initiative between the two parts of Yemen, Muthanna explained that PDRY officials believe relations with the YAR are good and feel the PDRY people have overcome the 13 January events, but welcome the Sudanese leadership's good intentions.

His excellency added that the Yemeni Government has rebuilt what events destroyed. He said reconstruction continues within the framework of the 5-year economic plan which recently began.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives FRG's Warnke 19 Nov

LD191818 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 19 Nov (DPA) — Juergen Warnke, federal minister of economic cooperation (CSU) [Christian Social Union Party], was received in Tunis today by President Habib Bourguiba. On the occasion of his 2-day visit Warnke described Tunisia as a proven partner and a reliable friend of the Federal Republic and a "factor for stability in this problematical and troubled region."

Prior to his meeting with Bourguiba, Warnke met with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, Finance Minister Ismail Khelil, and Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk. Further cooperation, in particular in development policy between the two countries, was discussed. To date Tunisia has received approximately DM 2 billion in development aid and is thus among the top 10 recipients of aid. The money is used primarily for the expansion of agriculture, transport, irrigation, education, and training. A recent project is reafforestation to halt desert encroachment.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Kaysone Phomvihan's Reelection

BK181000 Vientiane KPL in English
0901 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL) — Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general sectetary of the LPRP CC, Congratulating him on his re-election as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

The message says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my warm congratulations on your re-election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Your re-election is an ample proof of the confidence and trust the Communists of Laos have in you. I have a firm conviction that under your wise and far-sighted leadership, the traditional policy of peace and social progress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party will be strengthened further.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our wish to promote fraternal ties and close cooperation between the Worker's Party of Ethiopia and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

I would like to express my warm wishes for your success inthe discharge of your great responsibility which the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has entrusted upon you.

Dergue 'Intrigues' To Cut Off Sudan Support

EA191254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Ethiopian Intrigues to Subjugate Sudan"]

[Excerpts] Sudan and Ethiopia have a lot in common that cements their relations and friendship. The rivers that flow from Ethiopia play a great role in the economy of the Sudan. Peoples with a common language and culture and an interdependent livelihood are found along the common borders of both countries. The two countries also have common zonal and regional issues.

In the past quarter of a century, the most challenging issues between the two friendly countries have been the national liberation struggle of the Eritrean people and the question of southern Sudan. Until a just and lasting solution is found to these two issues, the relationship and internal development of the two countries will continue to be jeopardized. [passage omitted]

The rekindling of the southern Sudan issue in 1983 opened up a great opportunity for the Dergue to interfere in the internal affairs of Sudan. Ethiopia not only accommodated Sudanese forces led by John Garang but also assisted them by supplying arms, food, transport and training for soldiers in addition to granting them a radio station to transmit anti-Sudanese propaganda from Addis Ababa.

When the Numayri regime was ousted due to the political and economic crisis in the Sudan, a new democratic configuration was created. At this time, not knowing the basic differences between the southern Sudan and the Eritrean issues, or perhaps due to the fact that they hold the same views as Numayri they thought that they could solve the southern Sudanese issue easily, some Sudanese authorities presented their compliments to the Dergue and promised to assist it to solve the Eritrean issues without holding a just and genuine dialogue. On the other hand, the Sudanese people, who clearly understand the ramifications of the issue, and most of the political forces in the Sudan gave their firm support to the Eritrean revolution.

In a bid to solve the Sudanese problems democratically, the new Sudanese Government sent its delegates to Addis Ababa, met John Garang, and is willing to continue the dialogue. It also called on the Addis Ababa regime to open up a dialogue with the Eritrean patriots with Sudan as a mediator. But the Dergue regime wanted the Sudanese Government to be used as a tool for its interests and hence does not want any peace efforts.

On the contrary, the Addis Ababa regime is arming the forces of John Garang to weaken the Khartoum regime and pressure Sudan into accepting Ethiopia's demands and interests. The Dergue is interfering in the internal affairs of the Sudan and trying to create a rift between the government and people of the Sudan.

In trying to make the Sudanese people believe that it is the Eritreans who are the root cause of their problems, it is doing its best to convince them to oppose the Eritrean people. For example, the remote-controlled explosion in Kassala on a vehicle manned by Eritrean platoon leaders, claiming the life of one person was carried out by Ethiopia.

This act demonstrates that if possible Ethiopia wants to impose a regime subject to its manipulation. If this is impossible, it wishes to pressurize Sudan to force it to follow the political system that Ethiopia wants. Ethiopia will never refrain from violating the national dignity, territorial integrity and stability of the Sudan.

Apart from stressing its friendship with the fraternal people of Eritrea, the new Sudanese Government is supplying them with logistics and giving them political support. Assistance of this kind has never been given to the Dergue since the Sudanese Government has not wanted to be incriminated in collaborating with the Addis Ababa regime. Contrary to the policies of the Dergue, the new Sudanese government is taking concrete steps towards solving the southern Sudan problem. What could the Addis Ababa regime learn from these steps?

SOMALIA

SNM Kills 95 Government Troops in Clashes

EA192319 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Fighting against the enemy continues to gain momentum throughout the country. The Somali National Movement's [SNM] Tawakal Battalion launched an attack on 11 November near Go'o village on the road linking Sheekh and Burco, killing 60 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. They also destroyed two vehicles.

On the same day the fighters launched another attack at Ood Weyne, killing 35 enemy soldiers and injuring others. SNM fighters captured 30 enemy guns. Two SNM fighters were killed and two others were wounded in the encounter. The SNM fighters also lost two Toyota vehicles.

UGANDA

President Museveni Returns from European Tour

EA191740 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has returned home after a 3-nation European tour which took him to Belgium, Italy and Britain. The president was received on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by Prime Minister Samson Kisekka, cabinet ministers, the commander of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Commander Elly Tumwine, and many other high-ranking government and military officials. [passage omitted]

Holds News Conference

EA192158 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has confirmed that Uganda is to receive a grant of 10 million pounds sterling from Britain and about 100 tractors and 40 trucks from Italy. Addressing a news conference at Entebbe Airport on his return from visits to Belgium, Italy and Britain, Mr Museveni said a team of experts from Britian will soon come to Uganda to assess how the grant will be utilized. [passage omitted]

Answering questions from the press, the president emphasized that Uganda is not seeking aid handouts but to forge business arrangements which will enable the economy to develop its potential. He said he is very disappointed with government officials who did not follow up arrangements he has been making with different countries and organizations. He accused them of reporting to him fakely that they are either in contact or processing papers. He said a lot of progress would have been made by now if officials responsible had made vigorous follow-ups.

On the IMF and the World Bank arrangements the president said the government has to discuss its views with such organizations without intimidation from any quarter. He said one should be careful at who is aiding who [as heard]. He observed that Uganda has become a net exporter of capital. At present it spends $200 million every year on service debts.

The president castigated the press who denigrate the name of the Army, pointing out that these young men and women have sacrificed much for the country and should not be tainted maliciously. He observed that certain newspapers were negative in their reporting to the extent of publishing hostile propaganda.

He reported that the situation in the north is under control. He disclosed that about 1,000 rebels had been killed in fighting since they invaded Uganda from the Sudan a few months ago. [passage omitted]

Repatriation Agreement Signed with FRG

EA191253 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Uganda and the FRG have signed a memorandum of understanding on the repatriation and reintegration of Ugandan nationals who are now living in the FRG. In the memorandum the two sides agreed to coordinate their measures closely and as far as possible implement them jointly. Meaningful cooperation will entail exchange of available information relevant for the preparation and implementation of the program whenever it is required by either side.

The Ugandan side agreed to request the relevant authorities to consider tax exemption on personal effects and professional equipment. The Uganda side reaffirmed the government's position that all Ugandan citizens living abroad have the inalienable right to return home if and when they choose to do so and that their return would boost government efforts to reconstruct the country's economy.

The Ugandan side further underlined the viewpoint that the repatriation of Ugandan citizens living abroad has to be conducted on a voluntary basis. Returnees can have equal opportunities and social facilities along with any other Ugandan citizens. The Ugandan side asked the German side to provide a list of Ugandans living in the FRG wishing to return to Uganda giving a breakdown of their background, their immigration status, educational background, professional experience and marital status.

The Ugandan side further emphasized that the repatriation of Ugandans living in the FRG must be conducted on a voluntary basis. The returnees would be provided with transport from their place of residence in the FRG to their respective places of settlement in Uganda. The repatriation and reintegration exercise will be carried over a period of time mutually agreed by the two sides. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Kamouge Rejects New GUNT Coalition Leadership

AU191758 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 19 (AFP) — Col. Wadal Abdelkader Kamouge, a leading Chadian dissident, on Wednesday rejected the announced new leadership of the Libyan-backed GUNT rebel coalition, adding that he himself had turned down an offer to take the post.

Activists loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, the man whose ouster from the Transitional Government of National Unity, or GUNT, — apparently by the Libyans — led to the appointment of Acheikh ibn Oumar to lead the organization, also rejected the new set-up.

Col. Kamouge, who was formerly the "foreign minister" within GUNT, told *Agence France-Presse* in a telephone interview from Brazzaville, Congo, that Libya had "called the tune" in bringing about the new changes.

Mr. Goukouni was ousted after opposing Libya's hold over the rebel movement. He is reportedly being detained in Tripoli after being injured by Libyan troops who were sent to arrest him.

Col. Kamouge said that he had "slammed the door" on the new leadership of Mr. ibn Oumar, whose appointment was announced on Tuesday after a meeting of seven GUNT factions in the West African state of Benin.

And a spokesman for Mr. Goukoni, who served as president of Chad from 1979 until he was ousted by Hissene Habre in 1982, also rejected the new rebel leadership in a statement issued in Paris.

The statement, issued by Goukouni loyalist Hamid Moussaye, denounced Mr. ibn Oumar as a "puppet" and described as a "masquerade" the five-day meeting of opposition groups in Benin.

Under Mr. Goukouni and with Libyan backing, the rebels staged several advances through northern Chad beginning in 1983 and held large swaths of territory.

Col. Kamouge urged Chadians "forced into fratricidal combats to refuse to serve as cannon-fodder, and to demand from those sending them to their deaths that peaceful solutions be found."

He said the original GUNT, set up at a meeting of Chadian political groups at Lagos in 1979 was "incapable of bringing peace to Chad."

Opposition groups, he said, should instead form a "new streamlined unitary group" whose main task should be to find an "overall political solution" to Chad's 20-year-old civil war.

Meanwhile Radio Tripoli, monitored in Paris, said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had received a message from the leadership constituted in Cotonou, praising the "unlimited support given to the Chadian cause by the Libyan Arab people."

And in Ndjamena, sources close to the U.S. Embassy denied reports by Radio Tripoli that Washington was shipping fresh arms supplies to the government via the Cameroonian port of Douala.

Reports from the Chadian capital also said the situation in the north had stabilized after reports of fighting last weekend between supporters of Mr. Goukouni and Libyan forces.

FAP Said To Have New Supreme Commander

LD191450 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mohamed Aissa Idriss has announced that he has succeeded Goukouni Oueddei as the commander in chief of the Chadian Armed Forces only. He says that he has not, as has been stated by the French Presidency, succeeded Goukouni Oueddei in the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] leadership. Mohamed Aissa Idriss held the post of commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces [FAP]. He replaces Goukouni Oueddei in the post of supreme commander of these forces. He said that he assumed charge of the supreme command of the Chadian People's Armed Forces only when it became certain to him that Acheikh ibn Oumar was chosen by the national coalition, which included seven people's parties, as the GUNT president in place of Goukouni Oueddei.

Meanwhile, Facho Balaam, the GUNT foreign minister, categorically denied any fighting in the area of northern Chad. He also rejected the claims of Hissein Habre's clique on the existence of any battles in this region. He said that everything is calm there, and that Habre's claims are mere fabrications.

CONGO

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Nigeria

AB181714 Dakar PANA in French 1614 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Nov (ACI/PANA) — President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo returned from Lome to Brazzaville early Sunday afternoon after a 24-hour stopover in Lagos (Nigeria).

An economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between Congo and Nigeria was signed by Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba and his Nigerian counterpart, Minister of Planning Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, during this short stay in Nigeria. A joint commission is to be set up to monitor the implementation of this 5-year agreement. It provisionally becomes effective on the day it was signed and will become fully effective after the exchange of approval documents.

This agreement, which demonstrates the desire expressed on Saturday in Lagos by Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Ibrahim Babangida to reinforce the mobilization of all African states for economic recovery, is meant to enhance bilateral cooperation between Congo and Nigeria.

BURKINA FASO

Mitterrand, Sankara News Conference Reported

AB190940 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Nov 86

[News conference by French President Francois Mitterrand and Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara at Hotel Silmande in Ouagadougou on 18 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mitterrand] Ladies and gentlemen, I am now giving the last news conference of my 6-day tour of four African countries. We are now in Burkina Faso, which we will leave right after the news conference and the departure ceremony at the airport. I am happy to have President Sankara at my side. Of course, the news conference will be [words indistinct] the answers will depend upon your questions. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you may begin.

[Biroan] Biroan Prosper, Radio Ouagadougou. Mr President, at the end of your stay in Burkina Faso, what impressions are you leaving with and what do you think you have brought to Burkina?

[Mitterrand] I am leaving with many, varied impressions, which are generally lasting ones; I am also leaving with the satisfaction that I have been able to revisit a country I had ignored for 20 years. I had ignored it not in the field of cooperation, but at the level of the physical contact one can have with a land, the countryside, or the ways of a people. So, in this regard, I feel that I have acquired fresh, strong knowledge of Burkina Faso. Furthermore, I am leaving with the substance of the many rich conversations I held with President Sankara and with the impressions of my contact here with a young team of leaders who believe in what they are doing and who are engaged in hard work.

What have I brought? It is incumbent upon you to judge. I have not come here with loans in my briefcase, and, in fact, nobody expected me to come with any.

My visit marks the friendly relations between the president of the French Republic and the president of Burkina Faso, as well as between the French people and the Burkinabe people. This is not just accounted for by trade relations. Of course, the talks touched on such questions as: How can we help each other? How do we react to the major current world or African problems? How can our cooperation be developed?

In this connection, the minister of cooperation has met many Burkinabe ministers and held lengthy talks with the president. In a nutshell, I was briefed on these talks. I would not personally speak of bringing something to Burkina Faso, even though we have been able to agree on certain actions in the field of cooperation, and others will be agreed upon as there will be other meetings beginning next week to examine the very difficult question of IMF intervention, and especially of France's assistance in the preparation of the intervention.

Now, if you wish to, we will go into further detail to avoid general explanations. I hope that I have brought to Burkina Faso and to its leaders some friendship and understanding and shown a certain desire for discussions. We showed this last night. I believe this must be regarded as an indication of esteem because one can only have good, vocal discussions with people one holds in esteem.

[Appoline] Appoline of the written press. French-Burkinabe relations have often experienced some difficult phases during the past 3 years. In view of your present visit to Burkina Faso, could we say that there is a normalization of French-Burkinabe [words indistinct] relations?

[Mitterrand] Are you addressing this question to me, madame? Instead of asking a question, you should recognize a fact: Our relations during the past 3 years have not been more complicated than before. Relations between two countries always undergo changes. There are moments that are warm and some moments that are not. One cannot insist that two countries should always have exactly the same views about matters relating to their relations as well as to external issues. I have been a witness as well as an actor with regard to relations between Burkina Faso and France, which have constantly sought understanding. This is not my first meeting with President Sankara, and when we met I think there was good contact, an atmosphere of frank explanations, coupled with the will to overcome the difficulties. This is the main thing. [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] I wish to address my question to President Sankara. I would like to know whether he has been convinced by President Mitterrand's arguments.

[Sankara] Well, I thank you. I think that the main thing is not whether one is convinced by the arguments. The thing is to note the quality of the discussions and the frankness of the statements as well as the true desire of expressing one's very sincere thoughts to others. In this regard, I am particularly happy to have found what I expected from President Mitterrand. It is I who have the greatest satisfaction. I think that President Mitterrand also is satisfied.

[Mitterrand] Certainly yes! [laughter] [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] Mr President, Burkina Faso has said through its president that aid should help one to do without aid. Do you think that the aid France has given to Burkina Faso or which it intends to give to Burkina Faso will conform to this?

[Mitterrand] I have with me here a document — of which I wish to spare you — which states approximately the situation of our cooperation at the present moment. This morning, as you know, we visited the forest at (Vayen). Is that how it is pronounced — (Vayen)? It was very interesting to see this forest rising on a territory where the soil is good, after all, as long as it is receiving water, although this is mainly arid land. France contributed to this achievement. Generally, France is contributing to the water supply policy, which is considered the key to rural development. [passage omitted] There are also a number of hydroelectric projects. Hydroelectricity is naturally a necessary solution for Burkina Faso which has no other means of energy production. France is also involved in the (Kontienga) project, which represents an investment of Fr730 million. France's share amounts to Fr114 million and the project is being financed jointly with other financial partners. [passage omitted]

Burkina Faso's major difficulty is due to the slump in the prices of the country's export products. This slump, which occurred in the course of the year, was due to factors completely outside the control of Burkina Faso and France but which must be analyzed more closely. This corresponds with the great theories we have been discussing as far as the problems of the Third World are concerned. These countries, which have been working and producing and whose equilibrium reposes on certain specialized products, see prices going down suddenly and find themselves in a predicament that is a sort of additional injustice for their populations. [passage omitted]

It is not easy for the World Bank and the IMF to intervene. It is a complicated system which involves many delicate operations. France would be prepared to grant to Burkina Faso [words indistinct] a structural adjustment loan which would undoubtedly contribute to financial redress but the World Bank and the IMF have not yet reached a conclusion. We cannot make a decision as long as the main decision has not been made. [passage omitted] France is not at all unwilling to serve as an intermediary and champion in this affair. On the contrary, it is ready to give what I would call the necessary assistance. It cannot act in contradiction to the IMF's international regulations. There exists a transitory phase which will be studied next week. This is what I can tell you concerning this point. [passage omitted]

[Biraki] Biraki of *Liberation Daily* newspaper. My question is for President Sankara. You did not attend the Lome Franco-African summit; but you are today receiving the French president. Is it a way for you to dissociate yourself from the type of relations France maintains with other French-speaking African countries?

[Sankara] The fact that Burkina Faso did not attend the Franco-African summit does not in any way mean that we have turned our back on France. On the contrary, all occasions and opportunities which may be offered to meet French leaders and speak to them to drive home our message to the French people should be seized. We made our position clear on the Franco-African summit in 1984. We do not want to come back to it again. But I want it to be clear that we did not deliberately seek to avoid meeting France by taking the opposite route, as if France were a dangerous animal that frightens us. On the contrary, I think it is even a credit to all that two heads of state who were to meet in Lome and did not should agree to meet in spite of the first failure. The president of the French Republic could have decided not to come to Burkina Faso because I did not go to Lome.

[Mitterrand, interrupting] This did not come to mind at all.

[Sankara] In spite of this, he has come to Ouagadougou. So I consider that there is more than an understanding, in fact, a privileged means of communication and exchange of views. And if in Ouagadougou the French president happens to learn as much as he did during his African tour, so much the better. [passage omitted]

[De Cartier] Julia de Cartier of the (?*La Croix*] newspaper. My question goes to Captain Sankara. I would like to know what you went to seek in Moscow and in Cuba recently, because your trips raise some questions in France and in neighboring countries like Ivory Coast?

[Sankara] I am looking for a way of traveling clandestinely but it may cost too much, because if I look like a wanted person at all airports, where people will be looking for me, it will be quite diffcult. Well, I went to Moscow, I went to Cuba, and elsewhere, too. We did not go to these countries only because we maintain good relations with the leaders of those countries, but we also initiated a form of cooperation with some of them. We should be able to speak to one another; we cannot leave it to our intentions alone. As long as we are not seated around the same table, we cannot know how far our lives differ and where our views are similar. It is by the exchange of these views that we can determine whether we agree on all or in part to the points raised. We have projects which seem extremely important to us for our development. We are looking for partners to implement them. If somebody nearer to us can spare us the burden of a long trip to Moscow for partnership, we have absolutely no objection to it. Nobody has offered me any aid that I have refused. On the other hand, if by concentric circles and by elimination I find that I have to go to the other end of the world to seek the necessary aid for our country, I won't hesitate to do so.

You see, we maintain relations in accordance with our interests. Our partners, we believe, also benefit from these relations. I am convinced, logically, that if there were no benefits our partners would not have agreed to cooperate with us. So it is quite normal to receive assistance from here and there. In fact, I want to assure everybody that I go almost everywhere — I go to the East and to the West. [passage omitted]

[Carrinson] Jean Carrinson of Radio France International. My question is for Presidents Mitterrand and Sankara. You spoke about identity of views and differences of views between you. Among the issues on which you hold different views, can we include the issue of security problems (?confronting) certain states in the region? [words indistinct]

[Mitterrand] Is your question for me?

[Carrinson] I put the question to you, Mr President, and to President Sankara.

[Mitterrand](?We discussed this) a short while ago in the car that was bringing us back from the (Vayen) forest. At first, I told you that President Eyadema is convinced that Burkina Faso and Ghana took part in the attempted coup in Lome. Was this not what I told you in the car?

[Sankara, interrupting] It was when we were going.

[Mitterrand] Yes, when we were going. [laughter]

[Sankara] On our return, we had reached an agreement. [laughter]

[Mitterrand] No, no! Then I told President Sankara that .... [changes thought] If you allow me to reveal this serious conversation, I said that it would be wise to talk about this issue with President Eyadema and you replied — I am not saying that it

was because I suggested it to you — that, in fact, you were thinking of a frank discussion on this issue. So this matter was not absent from our talks. We do not shy away from difficulties.

[Sankara, interrupting] It is now my turn to answer. No, we did not count this issue among the list of our differences. On the contrary, we simply deplored an event that unnecessarily worsened the relations between Togo and Ghana, and deteriorated relations between Togo and Burkina Faso, despite certain realities, like the relationship between men as well as the efforts being made by each one of us toward his neighbor. It is an unpleasant surprise to wake up one day and find allegations heaped on your head. You have to defend yourself. If, right now, someone says: You, Mr Jean Canifal, you have shot somebody somewhere, you will find it difficult to defend yourself and to exonerate yourself. Even if you defend yourself, and no matter how convincing your defense, you will still be subject to some doubts in the minds of some people. This is unfortunate. So, this is what we deplore. I think that relations between Togo and Burkina, for example, as well as those between Togo and Ghana, did not really need to be tarnished in that manner. But, I had long nursed the intention of calling for a meeting between me and President Eyadema or a meeting together with other heads of state — whichever proposal is adopted — to discuss this issue frankly and also to state what I have in mind, as we shall be sitting face to face. We are pleased to find ourselves in this situation. [passage omitted]

[Reporter's name indistinct] My question is for President Sankara. Mr President, you are one of the rare heads of state who always goes about with a pistol on his waist. What is the significance of this?

[Sankara] It is so difficult to explain what is natural. I do not know how to explain this. If I had been trained as a doctor, I would have certainly been carrying a stethoscope or something else on me. If I had been trained as a journalist, I would have always carried a pen on me, to write articles or from time to time a book. I am neither a doctor nor a journalist nor a writer. I am a soldier, and this is why my uniform as well as the things that go with it are suitable for me. But this does not mean that I have only military blood in my veins. I think that I am first and foremost a Burkinabe. I am a son of this country, (?raised) under particular conditions that enabled me to know my people better, because I lived part of my life here before going elsewhere to study. I am from this country, and I think that the people of Burkina Faso also have the right to a better deal. And it is together with other Burkinabe that I have embarked upon the struggle. Some of them wear blue overalls. Among our militants, some wear military uniforms, some of them wear other uniforms. So, there is no special meaning. It is the opposite that would have raised some doubts. [words indistinct] Maybe you will see me change one day, but it will be when we have found the rational, economic, and efficient use of our cotton. This is one of our problems.

The president of the French Republic referred to this issue a short while ago. Cotton is one of the products selling poorly at the moment on the international market and we are forced to dispose of it locally by using it for Burkinabe clothing. By so doing, I may be setting the example, and to show that I am not dodging [words indistinct]. I do not see any significance in wearing my uniform all the time. On the contrary, you should know that if I wear my pistol on my waist and displayed clearly in its white holster, there are some people who hide their pistols elsewhere. [laughter] That is more dangerous and detectors at airports and other places always reveal surprising things. As for me, my pistol is clearly visible. If I am asked to remove the pistol, I remove it and then there is nothing in the holster. But when it is hidden, you cannot see it.

[Reporter] President Sankara, it is said that in your entourage there are many pro-Libyan and pro-Marxist elements. Do you now have more means to convince them to be less hostile towards France? [laughter]

[Sankara] What newspaper are you from? [passage indistinct]

[Sankara] You said that people are saying that there are pro-Libyans, pro-Marxists, and so on. Maybe. But, you asked if I have convinced them to be less hostile. Does it follow that being pro-Libyan or pro-Marxist means being anti-French? Let me prove to you that it does not follow. How many Marxists are there in France? There are very many. [passage drowned by laughter] Then, in Paris there is a Libyan Embassy, a People's Bureau. This means that even Paris accepts the credentials of the Libyan ambassador and the official representative of Libya. So, there is no incompatibility. I do not think that there is any ... [changes thought] And in Tripoli, there is a French Embassy. There is no incompatibility, and Karl Marx was not anti-French either.

[Mitterrand] With your permission, I would like to intervene on this question, which was not directed to me. I find it rather striking for this state to be blamed for having Marxists among its leaders. I do not know if this is true. But I know one thing, namely, that it is in any case audacious to compare Al-Qadhdhafi to a Marxist, because he is certainly not a Marxist.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Mitterrand] Indeed, but I do not understand when you say that the Libyans have a certain (?internationalist) leaning. Well, I do not understand what you mean. When you say Marxist, I do not understand the relevancy of the discussion. But I do not mind at all.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you tell us precisely your position on the IMF? In a few months, will Burkina Faso be possibly described as a good pupil of the IMF?

[Sankara] To be a good pupil, one has to attend the school of that teacher. We are not in that school. Here, we have embarked upon a certain number of austerity measures without the IMF. We are fighting against the high cost of living of the state, against luxurious spending that led us into a flamboyant life-style, against wastage. We fought against corruption. We are reorganizing our economy, our national market, and so on. All these measures make some people believe that it is the IMF that is dictating to us what we are doing. No, we thought that it was necessary, it was logical for us, for the sake of discipline and orderliness, to embark upon such measures tactfully, but also with rigor and firmness. We are happy with what we are doing, which has been lauded by several people — and we are happy to

note it. We are happy with what we are doing here in the area of development and rigorous management. If these measures can convince some partners to agree to loan us the capital we need and to have dealings with us, the better for us. This will be done under conditions that will be compatible with our political and economic means. I think that in this country there is enough austerity already. I would be disturbed if people do not know it. It would disturb me a great deal.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Sankara] I think that there is the natural generation gap. But as I said earlier in a reply to a question by our satirical paper, the clash of generations can be overcome. It can be overcome if all agree, whatever the age, to sit down and talk. Of course, depending on age, the activities are not the same, and not everyone will agree to sit and talk at the same time. Some agree to sit earlier than others, and talk faster than others. But if all parties are sincere, there will always be a time when they can meet, and then the gap gets filled. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Sankara] I want to take this opportunity to thank the French president, Francois Mitterrand, for his stopover in Ouagadougou to pay us a visit. Many people thought he was coming here for the first time [words indistinct]. I also hope that this assistance from France, which has promised us this helping hand, will come soon. I hope that we also will be in a position to use this assistance in a rational manner. I also want to point out to everyone that we do not intend to embark upon gigantic projects to glorify anybody; irrational and illogical projects that would not be useful to us. We simply want projects that would satisfy those people receiving this assistance as well as that of the people giving it, because it will be unpleasant for one to see that his helping hand has been mismanaged or used for useless projects. We do not fall in this category. On the contrary, we are trying to make judicious use of what we have. We think that France which, through its president, knows Burkina Faso a little better, would be in a position to contribute efficiently toward its development. I also think that when the president of the French Republic receives a letter or a phone call from Burkina, they will not look at him strangely. He will understand the determination to succeed which these letters or these calls will contain. Finally, to you journalists, I want to say thank you for coming to Ouagadougou and for what you have been writing to ensure that Burkina Faso's realities are known and for reporting that it is possible to change difficult and disorganized conditions. And this is what we have been trying to do. We have not progressed much but it is already a good step for having dared to change these conditions.

GHANA

Iran Prepared To Assist in Various Fields

AB191424 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A 3-man Iranian delegation led by the deputy minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, Mr (Modjaba Memedi), today called on the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah. Their discussions centered on bilateral cooepration.

Briefing newsmen later, Mr (Memedi) said Iran recognizes the steps being taken by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government towards economic recovery. According to him, even though his country is going through a period of unrest, she is prepared to assist Ghana. He said Iran is prepared to sell oil to Ghana. Also, his country is ready to assist in the program for the eradication of malaria in the country. On agriculture, the deputy minister said his country will identify the possible areas and assist in that field. The leader of the delegation, which is in the country for a 2-day official visit, also briefed Dr Asamoah on the present political position of Iran.

Other members of the delegation are: Mr (Mohamed Djafari), deputy director of political affairs, and Mr (Kaza), foreign affairs secretary.

PNDC Member, SFRY Envoy Discuss Peace, Apartheid

AB191931 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, has observed that the present international situation calls for more active participation of members in the Nonaligned Movement. He was speaking during a meeting with the Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, Mr L. Covic, at the Castle, Osu, today. Mr Tawiah said as founding fathers of the movement, Ghana and Yugoslavia have a greater responsibility to the movement and the world. Mr Tawiah said apartheid has assumed an aggressive image politically, diplomatically, and economically. There is therefore the need for those who reject apartheid to reorganize themselves and unleash a final onslaught for the early elimination of the evil system.

On relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia, the PNDC member said the country wants to strengthen ties with all who seek honest participation in the economic recovery efforts of the government. Mr Covic, on his part, said relations between Ghana and Yugoslavia have improved since 31 December 1981. He said the Yugoslav Government is in favor of the further improvement of such relations. According to Mr Covic, Ghana and Yugoslavia have an obligation to help the Nonaligned Movement fight for peace since the movement is one of the basic factors for peace in the world.

Militiamen To Man Hospitals; Nurses on Strike

AB192130 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] All militiamen with nursing qualifications or experience have been mobilized to man hospitals following the industrial action by nurses in the country. Twenty other cadres from each of the 12 zones in the greater Accra District are undergoing a crash refresher course in first aid organized by the district operational assistant of the Civil Defense Organization [CDO]. To ensure that the militiamen come out from the course efficient, personnel from some first aid organizations such as the Saint

John's Ambulance, and the Red Cross Society are helping to equip them with first-hand knowledge in first aid administration.

In a statement, the commander of the CDO described the action of the nurses as rather unfortunate and said lives that would be lost as a result of their action cannot be recovered. He said avenues exist for solving all types of worker-management problems without recourse to the action.

LIBERIA

Talks on Bilateral Relations Begin With Romania

AB191420 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Liberia has presented a number of project proposals in the areas of agriculture, sports, mining, and transportation to the Government of Socialist Romania for study and possible implementation. The project proposals, which also include forestry development, road construction, the improvement of the Roberts International and other airports in the country, coastal shipping and inland waterways, as well as development and commerce, were presented to the visiting 13-man Romanian delegation yesterday at the first of two plenary sessions held at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. The Romanian trade delegation, headed by the minister of agriculture of Romania, arrived in the country early this week to hold talks on bilateral and economic cooperation between the two countries. The ministers of agriculture, commerce, transportation, lands, mines and energy, public works as well as the forestry development authority, were among government ministries and agencies which submitted proposals at the session. Commerce Minister Mcleord Darpoh, who chaired yesterday's meeting, welcomed the Romanian delegation to Liberia and assured of the Liberian Government's fullest cooperation to ensure the successful conclusion of the talks.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Announces Cabinet, Other Changes

MB201356 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Decrees issued by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 19 November — read by annnouncer]

[Text] For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Jorge Henriques Flora of the post of minister of construction to which he had been appointed by Decree 4/83 of 15 April.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Carlos Eduardo Ferreira Neto of the post of deputy minister of construction to which he had been appointed by Decree 60/83 of 8 December.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Joao Garcia Cabelo Branco, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, as minister of construction.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Filipe Joaquim Fragata as secretary of state for urbanization, housing, and water.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Julio Ferreira de Almeida Sampaio as deputy minister of planning.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph De of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Luis Filipe da Silva as deputy minister of education for technical and professional training [ensino tecnico-profissional].

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Francisco Romao da Silva of the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to which he had been appointed by Decree 63/81 of 24 June.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the constitution, I relieve Comrade Joao Arnaldo Saraiva de Carvalho from the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to which he had been appointed by Decree 74/81 of 24 June.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Singed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constituion, I appoint Comrade Manuel Quarta Punza, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D [as heard] of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Henrique Teles Carreira, candidate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the post

of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Adolfo Joao Pedro from the post of presiding judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola.

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Adolfo Joao Pedro to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luannda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph E of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Francisco Romao da Silva to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Simeao Adao Manuel from the post of People's Attorney [procurador popular] of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I relieve Comrade Orlando Ferreira Rodrigues of the post of judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda to which he had been appointed by dispatch of 10 November 1978.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Augusto da Costa Carneiro to the post of the presiding judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Agostinho Dias Pedro Gaspar to the post of People's Attorney of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by No 1 of Article 7 of Law No 8 of 26 May, I appoint Comrade Salomao Antonio Pedro to the post of the judge of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of the Province of Luanda.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Raul Neto Fernandes of the post of vice rector of the University of Angola to which he had been appointed by Decree No 25/82 of 5 May.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Raul Neto Fernandes to the post of rector of the University of Angola.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Mario Alfredo da Fonseca Sottomayor Pizarro of the post of deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola to which he had been appointed by dispatch from the Ministry of Finance of 29 December of 1982.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

There being a need to eliminate the accumulation of posts charged on the minister of finance with the post of the governor of the National Bank of Angola and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade Augusto Teixeira de Matos of the post of governor of the National Bank of Angola to which he had been appointed by Decree No 112/82 of 27 December.

While the new governor of the National Bank of Angola has not been appointed, Comrade Antonio Inacio, who was deputy governor, will take over the post of governor.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Pedro Antonio Sebastiao to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Malange.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Domingos Inacio Muchiri) to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Malange.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Antonio Carvalho Betencor) to the post of deputy provincial commissione rof Benguela.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the republic

For administrative reasons and using powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Manuel Antonio Domingos to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Lunda Sul.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 19 November 1986

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

RSA Officer Claimed Killed With UNITA Guerrillas

MB200749 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Angola claims South African troops are still fighting with UNITA rebels. The ANGOP news agency in Luanda says a captain wearing the insignia of the South African Army has been killed with 10 guerrillas who were preparing to attack a village in central Angola. It says the rebels were in the service of the South African Army but has not identified any of the dead.

Angola has for a long time claimed that South African troops fight along side UNITA, a claim the SADF has repeatedly denied. Pretoria says its troops cross into Angola in pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas only.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

MB191946 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre, arrived in Luanda at about 0900, thus beginning his first visit to Angola which is scheduled to last 2 days. On arrival, the minister spoke to journalists present at the airport. We asked the minister whether his visit was meant to prepare the ground for the visit by President Jose Sarney to Angola. He replied that the Brazilian president's visit to Angola had in fact been confirmed, but that the purpose of his visit was essentially to deal with economic issues. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

Dos Santos Greets Laotian Party Congress

MB180745 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, on the holding of the fourth congress of that party. The message reads:

On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and its militants, I have the honor of sending you, esteemed comrade, and, through you, the LPRP Central Committee, the militant masses, the delegates to the fourth congress, and the people of Laos, our revolutionary greetings.

I take this opportunity to present our sincere gratitude for the [words indistinct] invitation sent to the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and to me personally to attend your party's fourth congress. Pressing tasks that cannot be delayed make our participation in that great event impossible. (?Kindly accept) my best wishes for the success of the proceedings of your congress. We are sure that its final resolutions will significantly contribute toward the consolidation of your people's revolutionary gains.

I hereby reiterate our desire to increasingly strengthen the friendship and solidarity uniting our parties for the sake of our peoples' prosperity and social progress. Esteemed Comrade: I hereby express our best wishes for the success and prosperity of the Laotian (?revolution). My highest fraternal compliments.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Addition to Dos Santos Independence Rally Speech

Insert the following passage between paragraphs fives and six of the item headlined "Dos Santos Addresses Independence Rally" published on page U 2 of the 13 November Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, thereby providing the omitted passage:

The meaning of this national reconciliation is based on the consolidation of national unity by reintegrating all Angolans who were led astray but who are capable of convincing us that they have freed themselves from direct or indirect unpatriotic agreements with foreign powers — those who can demostrate that they are quite ready to become real Angolans, honestly contributing with their work to our fatherland's improvement. It is worth pointing out that in our society, the society we are building, we do not want to reintegrate lackeys or puppets. We want to reintegrate Angolans. [applause, slogans]

Dear comrades and compatriots, in fulfillment of the guidelines approved by the second party congress, the MPLA-Labor Party has been carrying out the process of renewing mandates for the services of the people's power. It is a task of great importance for us all because for the second time in our history, the People's Republic of Angola, — I should rather say the Angolan people — will elect their representatives to the supreme organs of our state. The first deputies were elected in 1980 when our party was thus implementing one of the last directives of the late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. These deputies have practically fulfilled their mandate and their work is being assessed in the provinces where they carried out their activity. Those who have duly carried out their obligations will certainly be proposed for a new mandate. Those who failed will have the patience to give place to others. [applause]

With these elections, we are all exercising a right that we did not possess during the colonial period. Elections are a fundamental right of citizens through which we are able to choose state leaders and thus participate in the political life of our country. That is why the choice of a candidate for deputy is an act of great responsibility through which party members and workers, as well as members of mass and social organizations, must propose and choose the best, the most devoted and exemplary at work, the most honest and interested in the solution of people's problems.

In carrying out this task, we must put aside considerations of a subjective nature, that is, we should not use tribalism, regionalism, or racial prejudice. We must only look for the personal qualities and working ability of the people. A good choice of deputies means the strengthening of the quality of our leadership which is a very important step to speed up our economic and social development and thus solve the difficult problems that we are still facing. [applause]

On the other hand, we are going to broaden the representative nature of the organs of people's power through the participation of citizens of different origins, including some religious elements, as well as compatriots covered by the policy of clemency who have been reintegrated and rehabilitated into our society so that these organs may reflect in their composition the social and cultural reality of the People's Republic of Angola.

Our party leadership wants to ensure improvement in the functioning of the organs of people's power in the next mandate. Thus, we hope that the future deputies will be more active in the tasks entrusted to them by the people, engaging themselves in their work with devotion and courage. In order that this may be carried out effectively during the next mandate, we must be more demanding in our regular assessment of the work carried out by our deputies by rigorously demanding accountability during meetings of workers and residents of respective areas of action. The deputy must be truly a link of permanent liaison between the working masses and the state by taking up their concerns and proposals and transmitting the decisions taken at high level. In his area of action, the deputy must not only limit himeslef to problems of his constituency but should also engage himself particularly in carrying out concrete actions with the help of legal organs to find quicker solutions to the problems presented by the people as a whole. The deputies and the people's assemblies must play a more active role in the search for solutions, not only for the national problems but also for the problems faced by manking in different parts of the world.

LESOTHO

Chief Jonathan Claims Government Knows Killers

MB191146 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Lesotho's former prime minister says the Maseru government knows the identities of the killers of two of his ex-cabinet ministers. Chief Leabua Jonathan claims police were given the names of some of the killers by at least one of the two survivors of the massacre, Mentlang Lelala. Yesterday the government announced Mrs Lelala had been found and admitted to hospital suffering from shock. Chief Jonathan says he can't say anymore about the identity of the killers because he is banned from political activity which includes making political statements.

According to unconfirmed reports the [words indistinct] gunmen who killed former ministers Desmond Sixishe and Vincent Makhele and their wives wore military-style uniforms. The Maseru government has denied any involvement.

MALAWI

RSA Paper Claims Food, Shelter Supplied to MNR

MB200607 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The BBC last night broadcast the first evidence that the MNR was receiving support from Malawian villagers.

A BBC-radio investigative programme, "File on Four", sent presenter Michael Robinson to Malawi at the government's invitation to see that it did not support the rebels.

But his two-day visit to the remote northern and south-eastern areas bordering Mozambique produced the first hard evidence that villagers regarded the MNR as allies and were giving them food and shelter.

MOZAMBIQUE

Draft Evasion Campaign Under Way in Beira

MB171001 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] An operation against draft evaders is under way in the city of Beira, provincial capital of Sofala. The operation was preceded by a mobilization and enlightenment campaign by party brigades in the city's enterprises and wards. The draft evaders were initially urged to show up voluntarily within 48 hours with the promise that no disciplinary action would be taken against them. Following that period an operation will be launched to ensure respect for the law.

NAMIBIA

Ovambo Leader Rejects Joining Government

MB191428 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the Ovambo executive committee in Namibia, Peter Kalangula, has repeated he will not join the territory's transitional government. Brian Jones in Windhoek has details.

[Jones] Kalangula said at a news conference at Ondangwe in Ovambo that he opposed the transitional government because it had not been elected and was appointed by South Africa. Mr Kalangula has an important role as power broker in Namibia politics, and is said to be part of South African plans to broaden the base of the 6-party transitional government. About 50 per cent of Namibia's population lives in Ovambo, and a recent Africa Institute survey put his support there at about 20 percent and SWAPO's at 40 percent. He also reiterated at the news conference his support for Namibian independence through UN Resolution 435.

BBC Interviews Journalist on SWAPO Operations

MB181721 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] As the rainy season looms in Namibia — the traditional time for SWAPO guerrillas to launch an offensive against South African forces in the territory — there have been early claims and counterclaims of military successes. Last week, the South Africans announced that they had crossed the border into Angola and hit a SWAPO training camp in Cunene Province, killing large numbers of guerrillas. Now SWAPO has counterclaimed that they bombarded the military base in northern Namibia near the Angolan border, devastating it and leaving 18 South African soldiers dead and others wounded. Kwabena Mensah asked Gwen Lister in Windhoek what the South African response was to the claim.

[Begin recording] [Lister] The military here in Windhoek have basically confirmed the attack, describing it as a stand off bombardment, in which, they said 60-mm mortars, RPG-7 rockets, and several small arms were used in the attack. Most of these, they said, self-destructed in the air. They also claim that it was quite untrue that there had been any death or injury in the attack and that the base itself had been completely undamaged by the SWAPO bombardment.

[Mensah] So the South African military are denying the loss of soldiers in this attack.

[Lister] They have denied the loss of any soldiers at all. Only last week in the attack on a SWAPO base in the Cunene Province, they admitted to having lost two soldiers in that attack. And this week they have said that after the SWAPO bombardment, which was last Saturday night, they immediately went into what they call hot pursuit and in the early hours of Sunday morning made contact and killed two SWAPO insurgents in contact. They also

claim that one of the SWAPO insurgents who was killed was wearing the uniform of FAPLA, the regular army of Angola.

[Mensah] Now, is there any indication whether South African forces are still over the border in Cunene Province?

[Lister] No there is no indication at all. Most people believe they are in fact still across the border, and that they have never really left there, but it is very hard to say and the military of course won't give any comment whatsoever on this.

[Mensah] There had been reports that this was the start of an offensive by SWAPO into Namibia. From what you can tell, is that correct? Is there a SWAPO offensive going on at the moment?

[Lister] I did ask the spokesman from the SADF whether in fact this was an early start to the traditional rainy season [as received] and he answered in the negative, saying merely that this was an expected attack, that there were quite a number — he wouldn't give an exact number — of SWAPO insurgents in northern Namibia and southern Angola and he said their attacks into northern Namibia were mainly taking the form of stand off bombardments.

SOUTH AFRICA

Piet Koornhof Confirmed As Ambassador To U.S.

MB201600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA — The appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof, outgoing chairman of the President's Council, as South Africa's Ambassador to the United States was confirmed in Pretoria tonight by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Dr Koornhof would be replacing Mr Herbet Beukes, who would in turn be appointed to a senior post in the foreign service. Details of this would be announced in due course.

Mr Botha said he appreciated Dr Koornhof's willingness to accept the "challenging" Washington post.

Kodak Announces Plans To Pull Out, Sell Assets

MB191423 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Kodak has announced it is pulling out of South Africa. The giant U.S. photographic company is following in the footsteps of companies like General Motors, Coke, and IBM in its planned disinvestment from the country. Company headquarters in Rochester, New York, gives its reasons as economic and interrelated sociopolitical factors which prompted the decision. Under the terms of the withdrawal, no Kodak unit worldwide will be allowed to supply products to South Africa. They say effected South African and other employees' contracts will be separated with a generous separation package. All Kodak's assets in South Africa are to be sold.

Subsidiary Announces Withdrawal

MB191622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nove 19, SAPA — Atex Inc — a computer company subsidiary of Kodak — also announced its withdrawal from South Africa's markets.

A spokesman for Atex, of Bedford, Massachusetts, confirmed this through a Johannesburg spokesman this afternoon.

"Atex is a Kodak subsidiary and as such will abide fully by the decision of our parent company. This means that after April 30, no Atex products — either hardware or software — will be sold in South Africa," the spokesman told SAPA.

"Between now and that date we will, to the maximum extent possible, provide current support and assist our customers in positioning themselves for the future."

Atex systems are currently installed by newspapers owned by the Argus Group, SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] and Nasionale Pers [Nation Press] as well as at the University of South Africa, the Pretoria Technikon, Nasionale Boekdrukkery [National Book Publishers] and Sparhams in Cape Town.

Pik Botha Statement on Recorder Decoding

MB191532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — A South African delegation leaves for Moscow tonight to inspect the apparatus which will be used for decoding the voice and data recordings from the Tupolev TU 134 which crashed on October 19, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in a statement in Pretoria today.

Mr Botha said Mozambican and Soviet investigators in Mozambique would also leave for Moscow tonight, travelling through Maputo. The South African delegation would use "another route."

"The next step is that the flight voice recording will be taken from South Africa to a country which is acceptable to all three parties, to be decoded with technical apparatus which will be supplied by either a Western country or the Soviet Union," Mr Botha Said in the statement.

"After the flight deck voice recording has been decoded, one of the two identical flight data recorders will be taken to Moscow for decoding in the Russian laboratory which, according to information available to the RSA Government, is the only place where such decoding can occur."

Mr Botha said the South African authorities had the right to choose which of the two identical flight data recorders would be taken to Moscow for decoding.

The remaining twin recording would remain in South African possession, as would the fourth recording which could also contain flight details, for the time being.

"What will be done with this (fourth) recording is a matter which will be decided on when the steps just outlined have been carried out," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said all four recorders had been resealed in Pretoria today in the presence of all three investigation teams.

According to sources close to the investigation, it appeared that the teams were anxious to attach their own, identifiable seals on the "black boxes" before they were sent abroad.

The South African delegates leaving for Moscow tonight — probably through a connecting flight in Europe — are the civil aviation directorates Mr R.W. van Zyl, Mr R.C. Downes, Mr W.H. Staffetius, Mr G.C. west and Mr J. Inglethorpe.

They are to be accompanied by Mr A.W. Kuhn from foreign affairs, and a Russian lecturer from UNISA [University of South Africa], Mrs H.G. Nowak, who will act as an interpreter.

ANC Statement, Tambo on Lesotho Murders

EA201351 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] [Announcer] Compatriots, we start our program with a statement issued by the secretary general of the ANC concerning the brutal murder of two former Lesotho ministers over this past weekend. The statement reads as follows:

The brutal murder over the weekend of the former Lesotho ministers, Vincent Markhele and Desmond Sixishe, and their wives represents a further escalation of the campaign of state terrorism conducted by the Pretoria regime against the peoples of southern Africa. Beginning with the assassination of President Samora Machel and now these two leaders of the people of Lesotho, the Botha regime has embarked on a program of the elimination of the most outstanding opponents of the apartheid system in our region.

It is obligatory that those who murdered the Makheles and the Sixishes should be found and they and their masters exposed to the world for what they are. Contrary to enemy expectations this latest outrage against everything that is decent and humane will serve to unite the peoples of southern Africa as never before in their resolve to end the crime of apartheid. We extend the heartfelt condolences of the National Executive Committee and the membership of the ANC to the relatives and friends of the deceased. The ANC and the people of South Africa will forever treasure the friendship and brotherhood of these whom the racists and the collaborators have assassinated. Our common cause will triumph.

The escalation of Pretoria's acts of destabilization and terrorism against neighboring states is an indication that the regime is in deeper crisis. Because of the escalation of our struggle on all fronts, the enemy finds itself lurching from side to side trying to find a solution to the general crisis of the apartheid system. Today it does not take the racists a second thought to murder a foreign national if by that they hope they could solve their problem. The cowardly assassination of patriots like [names indistinct] did not satisfy the racists because it did not solve their problems. Nowadays they have embarked on another strategy to eliminate prominent opponents of the system. [Passage indistinct] is another indication of pretoria's determination to step up its acts of international terrorism throughout the region. In the words of our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, the countries of southern Africa are currently embroiled in an undeclared war launched by the racists.

[Begin Tambo recording] The countries of southern Africa are embroiled at the present time in an undeclared war launched by the Pretoria regime. Whether it be in Mozambique and Angola, Lesotho or Zimbabwe, Botswana or Zambia, Seychelles, Mauritius or Madagascar, the apartheid monster is involved in a deliberate campaign of aggression and destabilization. During these campaigns of murder and pillage our people have been slaughtered in cold blood and have even had their bodies desecrated.

The enemy has stated the purpose of this aggression quite clearly when it has repeatedly proclaimed its intention to act against these countries so long as they allow the ANC to be present within their territories. Surely, therefore, the peoples of southern Africa are having to pay the supreme sacrifice, as they have done and are doing in Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and elsewhere in the region, because they are refusing to bow down to the demands of the enemy to have the ANC and SWAPO of Namibia uprooted and expelled from this region.

This regime has been encouraged in its counter-offensive by the criminal activities of Zionist Israel against the people of Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO. After repeated raids and aggression into Lebanon, during the course of which the Zionist Israeli troops mercilessly butchered both the Lebanese and the Palestinians and sought to destroy old cities, the Zionists actually occupied [words indistinct]

The Pretoria regime used this excuse to prepare the white South African population for similar campaigns of (?hell) against the peoples of southern Africa, as happened and is happening in southern Angola, as happened in south-Western Zambia and in Maseru.

[Word indistinct] Both Zionist Israel and fascist South Africa enjoy the full, active political and material support of the Reagan administration. It is this support that is strengthening the fighting capabilities of (?this) [word indistinct] regime. [Words indistinct] the white population and (?certainly) all its political parties openly (?espoused) this campaign of terror and allowed themselves to be used to legitimise the commission of these crimes.

The racists have proudly proclaimed that up to 86 percent of the white population of our country supports the policy of aggression against independent Africa and it especially approves the brutal Maseru massacre. We would like to urge our white compatriots

seriously to weigh the disastrous implications and dire consequences of their being accomplices in the commission of these heinous crimes against the people of Africa.

The Reagan administration has placed itself firmly and unequivocally among the bandit forces that are conducting a reign of terror throughout southern Africa. Its support for the apartheid regime consists precisely in encouraging these fascists to intensify their counter-offensive and in guaranteeing them immunity from punitive international action. Every crime that the Pretoria regime commits, be it in South Africa, Namibia, or elsewhere, bears Washington's stamp of approval. This regime goes into action backed by the logistic, financial and political support of the United States. The apartheid regime, acting in its own right and in furtherance of the global strategy of the United States, constitutes a strike force for the accomplishment of the counter-revolutionary objectives of defeating the progressive forces of southern Africa, including SWAPO and the ANC, and transforming our region into an exclusive economic, political and military preserve of the imperialist world. [end recording]

[Announcer] On the other hand, the regime claims that it is prepared to live in peace with its neighbors if and only if they could sign so-called non-aggression pacts with Pretoria. President Tambo dismisses this idea as false because none of these states poses any threat to pretoria or has any itention to do so.

[Begin Tambo recording] The absurdity of (?this) demand upon the neighboring countries of southern Africa to sign non-aggression pacts with the south Africa regime is that none of them has committed aggression or had cause [as heard] to commit aggression against the South Africa. Invariably and always they have been the victims of aggression.

So why do they have to sign an agreement in which they declare they will not commit aggression against South Africa? What would be the basis of such a declaration? On the other hand, if the South Africa regime wants to stop aggression, it does not need the assistance of the African independent states. It simply takes a decision not to commit aggression.

But what is the purpose, therefore, of making this demand which is absurd? This is a bullying exercise of the worst kind because the demand is being made in the course of acts of aggression. The regime is looking for every excuse for intimidating African independent states into submission to white minority domination. These are tactics for transforming independent and sovereign states into (?a sort of) Bantustan (?rule). The regime will continue to try and turn southern Africa into a constellation of Bantustan states or at best subject states. It is the old spirit of domination, colonizing and exploiting.

That is what lies at the bottom of this demand for the signature of the signing of non-aggression pacts between the aggressor, who is not provoked in any way, and the victim of that aggression who has never entertained and cannot entertain any idea of invading South Africa. It is one of the most absurd situations in the world. Any pretext for reconquering southern Africa is found to be good enough by the South Africa regime. That is another argument in favor of the intensification of the struggle to fight [words indistinct], to rid our continent of this terrorist bully. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Words indistinct] in confronting Botha's acts of international terrorism. How can we, the people of South Africa, confront Botha's counter-offensive? Again, President Tambo:

[Begin Tambo recording] In the face of this determined enemy counter-offensive we must hit back with all our strength, ensuring that the millions of our people are engaged in the struggle. To increase our offensive power, we must organize the People into strong mass democratic organizations. We must organize all combatants into units of Umkhonto we Sizwe. We must organize all democratic forces into one front for national liberation.

Large sections of our people remain unorganized. We should not allow this situation to continue any longer. For us to achieve victory it is essential that we ensure that the masses of our people engage in struggle as a conscious and united force. That requires that these masses must have their own democratic organizations to mobilize and guide them and through which they can themselves make their own point of view heard.

So far only a small minority of the black workers is organized into trade unions. It is the task of the existing democratic trade union movements to ensure that the organized workers are in fact organized. This organizational drive must encompass also the workers in the mines and in agriculture. These too have to bend all efforts to ensure that every worker belongs to a democratic trade union. The situation in the countryside also calls for bold and urgent measures to establish or strengthen the popular organizations among the rural masses, who are suffering in a manner and on a scale that is indescribable. Whether as landless peasants, unemployed, or agricultural workers or as deportees who have been dumped in the so-called resettlement areas or as victims of the criminal Bantustan system, our people in the countryside are living in a veritable Hell. To them, as to the rest of us, the issue of liberation has become a matter of life and death.

These masses need also to be organized and mobilized into action where they are and wherever they are. They must be mobilized to confront the oppressor and the exploiter now. [end recording]

Western Action Against Terrorism Demanded

MB200541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The number of incidents of terrorism in France is amongst the highest in the world. Some of the most radical terrorist groups have operated in West Germany. The governments of these two countries believe there is cooperation between terrorists in their respective territories and it is not surprising, therefore, that they have agreed on combined measures to track down terrorists.

It is acknowledged throughout the civilized world that such bilateral, and, indeed, multilateral action is imperative in the fight against the scourge of terrorism. But, up to now, that is where the matter has largely rested. Only two months ago, the Italian foreign minister was bewailing the excessively indulgent treatment of terrorists by the governments of Western Europe. Last month, when the British Government called for punitive

action against Syria after court evidence of Syrian complicity in an attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner on a flight from London, there was a general reticence amongst Western governments to respond to the British call.

And this month, a questionmark hangs over the United States Government's public commitment to the all out combatting of terrorism. So large is the question mark as to whether America has gone soft on terrorism in respect of dealings with Iran that Secretary of State Shultz has said that the United States must reassert her antiterrorism doctrine, adding that she had to be unequivocally against terrorism.

There will be widespread support for Secretary Shultz's sentiment. But will there be action?

Western governments have shown a lamentable reluctance to take action against individual governments if other vested interests — such as trading interests — are involved. The general lack of support for punitive action against Syria last month is a prime example. Another example is the unwillingness on the part of Western governments to take action against the South African ANC and SWAPO for fear of antagonizing African countries which demand the recognition of these two terrorist organizations as the authentic representatives of the people they purport to speak for. In doing so, the West is strengthening the chain of cooperation — cooperation in propaganda, tactics, and the terrorists operations — that exists between terror groups, including those like the ANC that operate in southern Africa and those like the Irish Republican Army and the Palestinians that operate in Europe and the Middle East.

The chain of international terrorism can only be broken by combined and concerted action against all that use terrorism as a political weapon.

We repeat the words of United States Secretary of State Shultz on terrorism: We have to be unequivocally against it. That's the sentiment. The world awaits the action.

Release of PAC Leader Indicated Possible

MB190949 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The president of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress may be released from jail. The movement's secretary for foreign affairs, Ahmed Ebrahim, has told a news conference in New York that Pretoria has indicated it wants to release the ailing Zephania Mothopeng. He says the government has asked Mr Mothopeng's wife, Urbania, to sign an affidavit that she will look after the 73-year-old PAC leader if he is released.

Mr Mothopeng is serving a 30-year sentence for his role in the 1976 Soweto uprising. Last year he rejected Pretoria's offer of release if he renounced violence.

Mr Ebrahim says the PAC believes its president is in dire need of medical attention, and the government wants to release him because he may be dying. Mr Ebrahim says his organization has asked Amnesty International as well as the Red Cross to find out the cause of the illness but so far they have heard nothing.

Bophuthatswana's Mangope Discusses Sanctions

MB182048 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope by Andre le Roux after a meeting of the Hans Seidel Foundation in Munich, West Germany, on 18 November — recorded]

[Text] [Le Roux] Mr President, during the course of your speech this morning you said as regards sanctions that blacks were being left in the lurch in South Africa. Can you expand on that?

[Mangope] Well, I said so because it is my belief that those Western companies that are pulling out of South Africa, and are giving as reasons their view that it is on moral grounds, are really just not telling us the truth, because they have operated in the country for years. An it is perhaps because profits are low that they are leaving. And I feel it is deceptive of them to now say that it is on moral grounds that they are leaving. They are leaving us in the lurch, in that they now decide to pull out when things are difficult for us in the region.

[Le Roux] Is there any way, in your view, that that can be turned around — them leaving?

[Mangope] Well, I do not exactly understand what you mean, but I foresee a time when we will turn against them, when things are right and they want to come back, because they have proved themselves to be fair weather friends. I think things will turn out great. I am very optimistic about the future.

[Le Roux] Mr President, that brings me to another point you made in your speech. You said the time has come — or the time has passed — where you are going to turn the other cheek. Is that a counterthreat?

[Mangope] Well, you know, I think in the past we as blacks have tolerated things that in my view we should have resisted long ago, such as, for instance, the manner in which the free enterprise system was practiced. I think it was practiced at a distinct disadvantage to the black man. And I think we are not going to tolerate that anymore. We are going, those of us who believe in equality of opportunity, are going to insist on that.

[Le Roux] So, is that a counterthreat to the comrades' violence of the present?

[Mangope] Well, the comrades — I do not think, are operating from any real acceptable principle. You cannot accommodate their ideology or principle and still exist as a self-respecting, capitalistic, free enterprise system country.

[Le Roux] I ask again: Are you posing a counterthreat to people who are perpetrating violence?

[Mangope] I am saying things must be corrected because those things that worked to the disadvantage of the black man will not

be tolerated any longer. I am saying that solutions must be found and blacks in South Africa must be politically accommodated, because they are not going to tolerate being left out in the cold politically.

[Le Roux] You made it quite clear, sir, that you regard your independence as something close to you, even sacred. How do you see your immediate future, given the fact that your 9th anniversary of independence is coming up, and also given the mouting pressures against your country and South Africa?

[Mangope] Well, I said in my speech this monring that I likened our situation to that of Switzerland in 1939, when Switzerland was threatened by Mussolini and Hitler, and yet still survived. I firmly believe that we are going to survive, and we are going to be here — we are not only going to celebrate our 10th anniversary next year, but I have no doubt that posterity will celebrate the 100th anniversary.

[Le Roux] Finally, Sir, are you strong enough to withstand the pressures you are experiencing at the moment?

[Mangope] Ell, I don not know what strength means. I think we believe — I believe — that strength is within, more than physical strength. And I think that my people are capable of withstanding pressures. I think we have withstood very, very strong pressures in the last 9 years. We are not going to cave in or succumb to pressure.

KwaZulu-Natal Indaba Termed 'Lifeline'

MB180951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 18 SAPA — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has "quite a lot of power" to exert pressure on the government to accept its proposals, the Progressive Federal Party's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, said in Durban North last night.

Speaking at a report-back meeting, Mr Swart, who is the PFP's representative at the talks, said there was some indication that the Indaba was "a sort of lifeline" for the government. He said South African ambassadors were advertising the Indaba as proof that inter-racial negotiation was taking place about constitutional affairs, and many official foreign visitors were given information about the Indaba by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Indaba was close to achieving a major consensus on proposals for future second tier government in the area, Mr Swart said. The Indaba had been a "fascinating laboratory for change in a society bedevilled by inter-racial suspicions and prejudices," he said.

Self-Governing Territories Discuss Development

MB191729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 19, SAPA — Seventy heads of government departments from South Africa's self governing territories and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries attended a conference in Pretoria today on development.

The director general of the Department of Development Aid, Mr G. van Wall, told the conference that his department's main function was to assist the self-governing territories in developing their own effective government services.

About 2000 key personnel from the South African civil service were currently at the disposal of the self-governing territories to occupy posts which could not be filled by the region's own government services, Mr van de Wall said.

He said it would remain necessary in the forseeable future to support the development of lesser developed areas by means of the redirection of resources from more developed areas and sectors.

The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerhard Viljoen, told delegates: "You will probably agree that we will not be able to look to the outside world for development resources in the forseeable future.

"That means that we will have to put our available resources to the best possible use."

Tomorrow, the second and final day of the conference, such issues as streamlining development activities, budgetary aid, overhead planning and population development programmes will be discussed.

HNP Reiterates Opposition to Quick Unity With CP

MB151943 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1919 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The HNP [Reconstructed National Party] has restated its point of view concerning the resumption of talks with the CP [Conservative Party] on a cooperation agreement and the formation of a united front against the government. The resolution was announced in a statement issued after a meeting of the executive of the HNP in Pretoria. The HNP said in the statement that such an agreement and united front would form the basis for the unification of the two parties. The executive reiterated, however, that the HNP would not take part in a congress of conference organized solely by the CP.

In the statement, the HNP called on the CP to abandon as impractical its plans for such a conference to bring about instant amalgamation of the two parties. The executive said it was convinced that the responsible discussion of differences was only possible at the highest level and that unification would come about as a result of mutual understanding.

Official Reaffirms New Power Structure

MB161522 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa's deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says the South African Government has committed itself to a process of reform and negotiation to create a new power

structure in which all South African population groups can take part.

Speaking in a television interview from Pretoria, Mr Miller said the government was busy with constitutional reform which would result in all population groups sharing power without fear of domination. Seventy percent of South Africa's black people were already accommodated in power structures that had been created through the devolution of power.

With regard to sanctions Mr Miller said that South Africa was doing away with discrimination, that sanctions were delaying this process. On the question of education he said more than one-fifth of the government's budget was spent on education and that most of this went to nonwhite South Africans. South Africa was spending more money on education than on defense.

Indians Dispute Vote Allocation in Natal Indaba
MB190713 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0704 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Durban Nov 19 SAPA — Fears that Natal's 650,000 Indians may lose out badly in the constitutional proposals now being discussed by the Natal-Kwazulu Indaba were expressed today by community leaders.

It had been reported earlier that although the first of two new legislative chambers for Natal contained in the proposed plan would be based on the one-man-one-vote principle, the second chamber in which minority rights were to be protected was designed in such a way that the larger Indian community was outvoted by two to one by the province's smaller white community. This was being done by dividing whites into English and Afrikaans groupings to give them "double strength," community leaders said. The whites, according to the reported plan, would gain a total of 20 seats in the proposed second chamber against only 10 for Indians, who formed the largest minority group in Natal.

It was understood today that Dr D.S. Rajah, who represented Solidarity, opposition party in the House of Delegates, at the Indaba, had demanded that representation for Indians in the new chamber should be at least equal to that of whites. It now appeared that Solidarity was "fighting a losing battle" because of lack of "fullscale support" from the representatives of other Indian bodies in the Indaba, particularly the South African Hindu Maha Sabha and the Islamic Council, community leaders said.

Solidarity's national chairman, Mr Ismail Omar, said he was determined to press for 20 seats for Indians "at any cost." He confirmed that he had submitted a "strongly worded" memorandum to the Indaba on minority rights as they affected Indians. "I will not accept anything less than equal representation as the Indian community's future is at stake", he said.

The Indaba's chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, could not be reached for comment.

ECC Launches Anti-War Publicity Campaign
MB161841 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1838 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 16 SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has launched a month-long "war is no solution" campaign. Typical of the ECC, the campaign looks set to involve a large cross-section of the community with various activities including meetings, lectures, a mini-film festival, a concert, a pavement art exhibition and even a "big walk" planned.

In a statement announcing the campaign, the ECC announced it would be "looking critically at the situation in the country and discussing the future. "The government seems determined to protect the system of apartheid and minority rule at all costs. We are starting to feel the pinch of some those costs already — international isolation, sanctions, increased violence, the declaration of a state of emergency and so on," a spokesman said. The ECC calling for solutions to the conflict — namely, the removal of troops from the townships and for the government to dismantle apartheid as the root cause of violence. The campaign hoped to provide forums for debate and discussion around these issues, through symposium lectures, anti-war film screenings, booths in shopping centres, public meetings and pamphlets. [quotation marks as received]

Viljoen Speaks on Problems in Black Education
MB171340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 17, SAPA — No real, lasting return to educational stability was likely unless it went hand in hand with constitutional reform resulting in a meaningful power-sharing for blacks at all levels of political decision-making, the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljone, said today.

On the other hand it should also be clear constitutional reform achieved by peaceful negotiation was something revolutionaries would, and could not, accept, he said in an address to the annual meeting of the SA Britain Trade Association (Sabrita) in Johannesburg.

"They (revolutionaries) are interested in upheaval and revolution and not in reform, and therefore it is likely that even after meaningful political reform has been achieved, the revolutionary elements will continue to try and politicise education."

Black education had become highly politicised.

"(It) has become a basic and vital instrument in the hands of militant and revolutionary elements aiming at political change or revolution by way of rendering the school system ungovernable through boycotts, disruption, intimidation and vandalism.

"Slogans calling for liberation before education or people's education for people's power" clearly reflect an attitude of little or no concern for education as such or for the future interest of the present youth, provided only the so-called struggle can be successfully advanced," Dr Viljoen said.

Although the "intense politicisation" of black education was one of three problem areas in the field, it was important to see the present situation of turmoil, unrest and boycotting in its proper perspective.

Only between 250-300 of a total of more than 7300 schools under the control of the Department of Education and Training (DET) were at any given moment seriously affected, while the situation in the self-governing territories schools was generally normal.

Only two regions were really seriously affected, namely Soweto and Alexandra, as well as the Eastern Province.

"In all other regions the present public examination attendance is well over 90 per cent of registered candidates," the minister said.

At last year's so-called matric examination boycott, more than 74000 out of a possible 92000 black candidates had actually written the papers, while 14000 more had opted for the alternative examination offered this May and June.

A second major problem in black education was the "astronomical vastness of the task," Dr Viljoen said.

In 1985, there had been six million black pupils at school, compared with one million whites, 800,000 coloureds and 234,000 Indians.

The six million total was made up of 1.7 million under the DET, 2.4 million in self-governing territories, and 1.8 million in independent homelands.

It was estimated there was at least one million black children of school-going age not attending school in a given year.

The black education department's annually had to provide for 250,000 new pupils, implying additional teachers and additional schools and classrooms.

"The vastness of the challenge is compounded by the combination of existing large numbers, historical backlogs and one of the highest population growth rates in Africa," Dr Viljoen said.

The third major challenge was the "generally acknowledged backlog in the quantity and the quality of educational services for black communities."

He said the government acknowledged this and had committed itself to achieving equal educational opportunities for all South Africans as a high priority.

The DET's annual budget had increased by 6.5 times over the last seven years to R1.16 billion, and the government had also announced its intention of introducing a 10-year programme with a financing formula common to all education departments to achieve, as far as possible, the narrowing of the gap of disparity between them.

"This means that the lion's share of additional funds available for education will in future have to go to the less developed black and coloured education departments," Dr Viljoen said.

He emphasised however that existing disparities could not be redressed only by providing more money, as progress in education was by its nature a "slow and time-consuming struggle."

Immigrants Surveyed on Discrimination, Policies

MB190831 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A comprehensive investigation conducted by the South African Human Sciences Research Council says that the majority of immigrants encountered less racial discrimination in South Africa than they expected. The survey conducted throughout South Africa showed that 37 percent of those questioned found less discrimination in South Africa than they expected. Thirty percent found the discrimination was much as they had expected, and 19 percent found more discrimination than they expected.

More than 40 percent of all immigrants believe the government's racial policies were wrong, while more than 30 percent believed those policies to be right. The biggest group supporting government policies was the Portuguese while most British were opposed to these policies.

Asked about a one-man-one-vote system for South Africa, most respondents, that is 52 percent, indicated that they were opposed to such a system, while only 18 percent or 15 percent approved a one-man-one-vote system. [as heard]

Asked about compulsory military service, 66 percent of those questioned said they were in favor of it, while 18 percent oppose military service.

The survey included more than 3,500 immigrants from the 7 largest groups throughout South Africa.

Information Bureau Issues 19 Nov Unrest Report

MB200917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"Security forces discovered the corpse of an unknown person at Veeplaas in the Eastern Province late last night.

"The corpse was so badly burned that the sex and race of the victim could thus far not be determined.

"Police investigations into the death are continuing."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB200700 [Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN Criticizes Visa Refusal to U.S.

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 19 November in the page 6 editorial notes the arrival in South Africa of new U.S. Ambassador Edward Perkins. The paper questions the fact that "he was chosen principally because of the colour of his skin" since "it smacks of racism." The paper also comments on the South African Government refusal to issue a visa to a U.S. official who wished to complete a report on health conditions and the extent of starvation in the homelands. "Experts believe the report will be used in the imposition of further sanctions, by focusing further criticism on the homelands, but there may be a possibility of aid as well." However, *The Citizen* believes Pretoria "would have been better advised to allow the official to come here, since the report will be finalised from other sources despite the refusal of a visa. What Pretoria may have done is to invite retaliation by the U.S., with a South African official being treated in like manner."

THE STAR: Church, State Interlinked

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 19 November comments on State President P.W. Botha's warning to the Catholic church to "'avoid temporal problems.'" *The Star* sees "no sharp dividing line between temporal politics and spiritual teachings. Politics without morality is surely a sin and warding off sin is surely the Church's business." "When there is famine in the land, should the Church eschew charitable intervention because starvation is a temporal affliction?" The paper hopes the state will be "granted the wisdom" to "concede that the fortunes of Church and State are irretrievably interlinked."

Black Government Threat to Afrikaner Bureaucrats

On the same page in the "My View" column Allister Sparks says that "survival requires us to accept black majority rule." "An increasing number of Afrikaner intellectuals are coming around to recognising this. Yet the Government remains unwilling to contemplate reform in such terms." Sparks says that government cannot contemplate the transition from apartheid to black majority rule because of the "dark fear of a small volk [people] that it would be swamped and lose its sense of national identity in a common society ruled by others." A further reason is "because black majority rule would threaten the jobs of hundreds of thousands of Afrikaner supporters of the National Party who are employed in the public service and in the parastatal corporations." When a new black government gains control there is "bound to be a deliberate policy of Africanisation of the public service, just as it was Afrikanerised before." Sparks says that Afrikaner bureaucrats would have nowhere to go and know that "black government poses a deadly threat to them." "State bureaucrats wield tremendous political power behind the scenes. It is they, even more than the politicians, who will obstruct any process of real reform."

BUSINESS DAY on Church Versus State

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 19 November comments on State President Botha's suggestion to the Catholic Church to "stay out of politics." *Business Day* believes the government "has no right to tell any interest group to stay out of politics because every person and organisation in the country is intimately affected by what goes on and has a right to voice its opinions." Also, "government's admonitions might carry more real weight," however, if government itself "stayed out of sport, business or religion." "There is a lack of even-handedness about government's stand. When it calls for groups to stay out of politics, there is an unspoken rider:'... unless you support the government.' Thus the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] never seems to be told to keep out quite so unceremoniously."

BUSINESS DAY: Mugabe Collides With Pretoria

Max du Preez writes on page 8 of *Business Day* that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's new leadership role has put him "firmly on a collision course with Pretoria, because getting rid of the white minority regime has become the number one item on Africa's agenda." "This escalating hostility between Pretoria and Mugabe can be expected to drag the sub-continent deeper into a turmoil that is likely to get a lot worse before it gets better. It seems as if both sides are over-estimating their own clout and manoeuvring ability. The locomotive of history is undoubtedly going to catch up with the white rulers in Pretoria, but unless that locomotive picks up a lot of speed very quickly, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and other neighbours are going to hurt a lot." Du Preez believes that peace and progress "will only return to the sub-continent once the civil wars in SA and Mozambique have been settled. More realism and less ideological stubborness on the part of both Pretoria and Harare could save Southern Africa a lot of blood and suffering."

CAPE TIMES on Banning Orders

"The legitimacy crisis facing the government, along with its apartheid structures and policies, continues to grow apace," says Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 18 November in a page 6 editorial. "The crisis has now reached such proportions that government has deemed it necessary to resort to an alarming new method of repression in a bid to muzzle citizens who disagree with it." The paper says the restriction entails serving an order on people "banning them from taking part in a wide range of activities that question government policies or participation in the colour-coded tricameral Parliament." This "repression will fail to stem opposition to apartheid."

SOWETAN Calls for Halt to Homeland Plans

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 19 November says: "The homeland policy has led to untold misery and confusion in many parts of the country. For KwaNdebele the intended persuance of this policy resulted in the death and destruction on an unbelievable scale in the last few years. The death of KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana has thrown the area into even more disarray." "We think it desperately important for South Africa to halt its homeland plans in KwaNdebele. It was this Government's interference in an area which was generally calm and peaceful that led to the problems of the recent past. Most South Africans must exhort the South African Government to keep out of the affairs of areas that are more or less pursuing their lives evenly without distress and violence."

DIE TRANSVALER: Tension Within PFP

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 November says that at the end of the parliamentary session, the PFP leadership announced a "range of imaginative and expensive plans as part of a campagn to give the official opposition a new status." But, "until now nothing has come of it." *Die Transvaler* believes that the PFP may experience a crisis in its yearly congress, due to "differences between its left-wing and the more moderates." Focusing on the desirability of sanctions, on whether there should be negotiation with the ANC, and on the replacement of the national anthem with "God Bless Africa," will only increase the tension in the party.

DIE VADERLAND: PFP Dissent Favorable for NP Election

"If the National Party is searching for a suitable time to hold elections, but which is unsuitable for its opposition, there is no better time than the present," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 November. "The right-wing groups are divided and involved in confrontation." In the PFP the differences are emerging between the "young Turks and the old guard." The paper points out that the PFP leader Colin Eglin has recently advocated in the U.S. against sanctions but has returned home to demands by the younger PFP members for stronger sanctions. "As a recipe to discredit itself with white voters the PFP can hardly do better than to follow its young radicals."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S. 'Destructive Aggression'

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 19 November says "Washington's unlimited arrogance and rashness to treat South Africa as an insubordinate and inferior colony, is evident by the assignment with which Christine Babcock wanted to come to South Africa." "Even though South Africa is a small country in comparison with the U.S. it does not mean that we have to endure insults patiently. Even a small and abused country has the right to self protection." *Die Vaderland* says "the indications are that the U.S. administration, now that sanctions are acceptable, is going out of its way to apply sanctions as aggressively as possible. The constructive involvement is rapidly becoming destructive aggression."

BEELD Tells U.S. Not to Interfere

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 19 November says that South Africa has let the U.S. know that it is "to keep its nose out of our business" by refusing a U.S. official a visa to visit South Africa. "The poison of sanctions has begun to spread, so that black workers here and in neighboring countries are revolting at what has been done to them. To look terribly concerned about the lot of the sick and hungry people is extreme and feigned." "If the U.S. really wants to get involved, why does it not investigate the terrorist activitities of the ANC? Why does it not get its facts straight before it goes ahead with black lists? Why does it not try to prevent communist pressure in South Africa? Or is this powerful country only courageous when it can bully smaller countries and also sing in the hysterical choir?"

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls for End to University Closures

MB161110 Dakar PANA in English 0932 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 16 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has advised the University of Zambia authorities to find solutions to persistent unscheduled closures of the institution caused by student demonstrations and confrontations.

Speaking in his capacity as chancellor of the University of Zambia at the 18th graduation ceremony at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday, Kaunda said there is need for an urgent exercise of soul-searching among the students, staff and administration in the university on the matter.

He said the undersirable closures of the university resulting from student class boycotts, demonstrations and sometimes confrontation have had serious negative effects on the academic careers of the students and the smooth administration of the institution.

He also cautioned the University of Zambia against falling prey to foreign ideologies which are contradictory to the motto of the university, service and excellence, which calls for loyalty. [passage omitted]

ZIMBABWE

Minister Welcomes Joint Projects with USSR

MB200643 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The minister of industry and technology, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, has invited enterprises from the Soviet Union to enter into ventures with local organizations.

He was opening a business exhibition by the All-Union Association of the Soviet State Committe for Foreign Relations in Harare yesterday. Comrade Ndlovu said Zimbabwe would benefit immensely from joint participation in project building and the transfer of Soviet technology.

Comrade Ndlovu, who recently visited the Soviet Union, said he had been impressed by that country's willingness to cooperate with developing nations.

Danish Foreign Minister Calls on Mugabe

MB171201 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The visiting Danish foreign minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his office in Munomutapa building this morning. Mr Ellemann-Jensen was accompanied by Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende. The Danish minister is in Zimbabwe on a 4-day official visit.

Earlier, Mr Ellemann-Jensen signed a a 40 million dollar loan agreement with the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Chidzero.

Dane on RSA Pressure

MB191232 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The visiting Danish minister of foreign affairs, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, has announced the measures to be taken by his country in applying further pressure on racist South Africa to abandon its racist policy. The measures were announced at a news conference in Harare today before the Danish foreign minister concluded his visit to Zimbabwe. Mr Ellemann-Jensen said Denmark had cut off most of its links with South Africa, including economic exchange and the deadline for the application of sanctions begins next month. The measures include ban on all exports and imports between the two countries as well as the prohibition of Danish [word indistinct] brought to South Africa and Namibia and the contribution of oil to South Africa. On development cooperation, Mr Ellemann-Jensen spoke of his country's continued assistance to the SADCC countries.

Minister Urges New Frontline Information Order

MB151859 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 15 Nov (PANA) — Zimbabwe Information, Posts and Telecommunication Minister Nathan Shamuyarira yesterday expressed the need for Frontline States to have a vigorous counter information strategy in order to repel and expose South Africa's propaganda. He said the situation in South Africa has reached a critical stage in which violence has (?broadened) and the regime there was bent to step up its propaganda machinery out of desperation.

Speaking to the *Pan African News Agency* (PANA) the minister expressed appreciation of cordinated efforts so far in the field of information among Frontline States as defined in the Kadoma 1982 declaration. But, he said, the declaration was outdated and needed to be reviewed so that it tallies with the present situation in southern Africa which was tense because of South Africa's repression inside the country and increased aggression against Frontline States. Shamuyarira said the racist regime's propaganda was insignificant because it was not built on truth and more often has fallen on deaf ears as evidenced by the unaninous condemnation of apartheid by the international community.

Expressing regret that no concrete assistance has been received by Frontline States from other countries to counter South Africa's propaganda, Shamuyarira said the matter would be raised at the next PANA inter-governmental council in December so that a new appeal is made to that effect. We will also be able to demonstrate to other news agencies that the situation in southern Africa is now critical requiring them the redouble efforts in assisting Frontline States, he added. The minister said assistance was needed particularly in broadcasting and training of liberaiton movement cadres in the field of information.

He said Zimbabwe was embarking on 14 million dollar project involving the establishment of a short-wave station as soon as possible to cater only for liberation [words indistinct] that oncethe fund [words indistinct] take only 18 months to install the station aimed at informing the people in the region, in Namibia as well as South Africa on the atrocities of the racist regime.

The minister commended efforts made by different countries and institutions like the *Pan African News Agency* (PANA) in countering information lies emanating from South aFrica and assisting liberation movements. We are pleased that PANA has established a liberation bureau in Harare with the main regional office in Lusaka, he said, adding that he had agreed with the Zambian minister of information to ensure that PANA news reached all Frontline States and redistributed to the whole continent as quickly as possible. He expressed support to the proposal made in August this year by frontline news agencies editors that liberation movements establish their own news agencies so that they can portray a strong image of the struggle.

Mr Shamuyarira, who is chairman of PANA's Intergovernmental Council (IGC) also disclosed that plans were underway to establish a training centre for PANA journalists. Each country has its training programme but, he said, we need to train people together at some central place so that there is continental interaction between professionals form different parts of Africa.

ZAPU Vice President Speaks on Unity With ZANU

MB191742 Dakar PANA in English 1643 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 19 Nov (ZIANA/PANA) — A top Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) official said today he did not think there would be any going back on the progress that had been made in unity talks between his party and Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF)

In an interview with ZIANA today, the vice-president of ZAPU, Joseph Msika, said: As far as we are concerned the talks have reached an advanced stage but we have not thoroughly completed the discussion. There are one or two points that still need ironing out. Msika said that a meeting between the two parties' leaders was expected soon.

The prime minister and president of ZANU (PF), Robert Mugabe, and the ZAPU president, Joshua Nkomo, made up this committee and could appoint who they choose to participate with them in negotiations. To date, he said, the prime minister had been accompanied at the talks by the deputy prime minister and ZANU-PF vice-president, Simon Muzenda, and the minister of state for political affairs and [word indistinct] of cooperatives, Maurice Nyagumbo, who (?is secretary for registration) for ZANU-PF. He said he and ZAPU's publicity and information secretary, John Nkomo, had accompanied the ZAPU president at the talks.

The next meeting of the parties leaders was likely to be a crucial one and to take place soon, certainly before Christmas, he said. Whether or not a statement would be made after that meeting would depend on how the meeting went and what progress was made.